



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
6 April 1993

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ACP-EEC Joint Assembly Concludes in Gaborone

Delegates Urge End To Angola Military Support

MB0304131593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Text] The delegates to the African, Caribbean, Pacific [ACP] Countries-EEC conference concluded in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, yesterday that the resumption of hostilities in Angola is due to the fact that Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], placed himself outside democratic legitimacy. The ACP-EEC meeting called on the international community, and Zaire and South Africa in particular, to stop all military support to UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi so as to safeguard initiatives for restoring peace to Angola.

In its resolution, the meeting stressed that Jonas Savimbi placed in jeopardy both peace initiatives and UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee's role. The conference also called on the U.S. Congress to remind the Clinton administration about the expectations created by and undertakings given by U.S. observers, adding they should ensure swift recognition for democratic institutions arising from Angola's September 1992 elections.

Those delegates also noted the need for the EEC and the government to urgently discuss the utilization of financial resources in terms of the European Development Fund-financed National Indicator Program, so as to help war-stricken people.

Angolan, French Parliamentarians Speak

MB0304083793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Report on statements made in Gaborone by Angolan members of parliament Andre Passy, for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], and Norberto de Castro for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in Portuguese with superimposed translation in French, and by French member of parliament Francis Wurtz in French; statements processed from Portuguese subtitles; date not given]

[Text] The situation in Angola is at the center of debates being held at the Joint African, Caribbean and Pacific [ACP]-EEC Assembly in Gaborone. Lopo do Nascimento has already addressed the assembly, providing the participants with objective information which will certainly lead to action being taken on Angola.

Meanwhile, the international media has reported other statements made in Gaborone:

[Begin recording] [MPLA member of parliament Andre Passy] There is an issue that we clarified in the Joint Assembly. For us, the idea of dividing the country is extremely dangerous.

[UNITA member of parliament Norberto de Castro] It is necessary that the international community exerts pressure in a courageous manner. The international community ought to know that what is happening is serious. There are thousands of displaced persons, thousands of deaths and the war poses a threat that the situation in Somalia could be repeated in Angola. Tomorrow, it could be late.

[French Deputy Francis Wurtz] There is someone who is responsible—it is UNITA. There are also international quarters responsible for the situation—South Africa. It is obvious that there are forces interested in protracting destabilization in southern Africa. In South Africa, it is obvious that there are those who control the traffic of diamonds and arms that sustain UNITA. Otherwise, one cannot understand how UNITA could shell Huambo, the second largest Angolan city, for 56 days, reducing it to ashes. There are arms, mercenaries and financial and political support. In Africa there is also the complicity of Zaire, Cote d'Ivoire and Morocco. There is the unacceptable silence on the part of the United States which has so far failed to recognize the legitimate government of Angola. [end recording]

Administration of Walvis Bay Discussed

MB0504131993 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] The ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific]-EEC joint assembly says the resolution of the Walvis Bay [word indistinct] in Namibia should not be linked with the establishment of a new (?constitutional) authority in South Africa. It says the Walvis Bay question is in no way subject to the domestic political process in South Africa.

At its 16th session, which ended in Gaborone on Friday, at [words indistinct] the joint assembly welcomed and agreed to [words indistinct] joint administration authority for Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands of Namibia as an interim measure. It says Walvis Bay and the islands are an integral part of Namibia as [words indistinct].

On Mozambique, the Assembly called on the International Community to increase assistance for the country during the implementation of the peace agreement. It called on the European Community to honor its pledge to [word indistinct] a special conference on the economic and social reconstruction of Mozambique. The Assembly further called for assistance of southern Africa, the European Community, towards the alleviation of the effects of drought in the region. The Assembly agreed to forward its resolutions to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the European Community and its member states, the commission, the Organization of African Unity, and the United Nations Secretary General.

De Klerk 'Snubbed'

MB0204192593 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 2-7 Apr 93 p 5

[Report by WEEKLY MAIL reporters: "FW 'Snubbed'
by Botswana Meeting"]

[Text] Foreign parliamentarians involved in a major conference in Botswana dealt a snub to President F.W. de Klerk this week when they invited him to attend—and then swiftly withdrew the invitation.

The confusion exposed divisions between Europe and Third World countries over the treatment to be accorded to the South African government.

The conference, in Gaborone, brought together politicians from the 12 European Community states, as well as 69 ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) countries for several days of talks on economic and political issues affecting the relationship between the two groupings.

Sources indicate that the six-member executive of the EC/ACP Parliamentary Assembly blundered into sensitive territory by inviting De Klerk to attend the meeting. The invitation was reportedly issued at the prompting of the European executive members, after African National Congress president Nelson Mandela had been asked to attend. Future policy towards South Africa was due to feature prominently on the agenda.

The invitation to De Klerk was interpreted by ACP representatives as showing unwarranted support; they lobbied heavily for its withdrawal, the sources say. A South African government spokesman confirmed that De Klerk's office had no sooner received the invitation than it was withdrawn.

Apparently interpreting the move as a snub, the State President's Office decided not to allow the EC/ACP parliamentarians a graceful end to the saga. De Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and the government's chief negotiator, Roelf Meyer, were "unavailable" to meet a delegation which toured South Africa on its way to the Botswana conference, it has been learnt.

Chad

Education Minister Named Interim Prime Minister

AB0604082093 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT
6 Apr 93

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, April 6 (AFP)—Education Minister Fidele Moungar was elected interim prime minister by Chad's sovereign national conference (CNS) early Tuesday [6 April] for a year-long transition period before general and presidential elections.

Moungar was chosen from among 16 candidates for the post of interim prime minister, under a charter adopted by the CNS late Sunday to govern the country's political life for the 12-month transition to democracy.

The session had run through the night into the early hours Tuesday.

In his first speech after election, Moungar vowed to set up a "small but dynamic" team whose first task would be to work for "a political truce, a social truce."

A native of Doba, Moungar is a former surgeon who practiced for several years in hospitals in France before returning to Chad and entering the government of outgoing prime minister Joseph Yodoyman as minister of national education. [passage omitted]

The charter stipulates that the president is the head of the Armed Forces and of the administration, while the premier will be responsible for implementing the transition programme.

The head of state will appoint and dismiss government ministers on the recommendations of the prime minister, who will be responsible to a 57-member Superior Transitional Council (CST), to be elected on Tuesday.

Members of Chad's various armed factions will be allowed to take up seats in the CST provided that they pledge to renounce the use of force to pursue their political ends, the charter stipulates. [passage omitted]

Sao Tome & Principe

Costa Alegre Rules Out Early Elections

PM0504153893 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 93 p 14

[Interview with Prime Minister Norberto Costa Alegre by Armando Rafael; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Rafael] The 1992 local elections were a severe defeat for the PCD [Party of Democratic Convergence] and for the parliamentary majority supporting the government. Do you accept the possibility of early parliamentary elections in 1994?

[Costa Alegre] That matter has been raised—especially by the opposition.

[Rafael] And what is the PCD's response?

[Costa Alegre] Our response is simple: We will continue to carry out the mandate for which we were elected. However, we are willing to discuss the best ways to tackle the problems confronting the country, but it is also important to emphasize the following: The consolidation of the democratic process in Africa depends on the scrupulous observance of some principles, including the principle that mandates should be carried out to the end.

[Rafael] So do you rule out bringing forward the electoral timetable at all?

[Costa Alegre] Yes. The next elections are scheduled for late 1994 or early 1995. Until then we will continue with the effort to boost the economy, and for that we have the population's support.

[Rafael] But the population's dissatisfaction has already made itself felt in the local elections, when the electorate voted for the opposition and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe.

[Costa Alegre] I do not fully share that analysis. The crisis situation in which the country found itself must be understood. Now it is obvious that people had expectations much higher than could be met, but we have been explaining to people what is unpleasant in our structural program.

[Rafael] In that situation, do you accept the possibility that the PCD could soon be governing in a coalition?

[Costa Alegre] We do not rule out any possibility which could be useful for tackling Sao Tome's problems, but we demand that the principles guiding the consolidation of the democratic process be safeguarded.

[Rafael] What do you mean by that?

[Costa Alegre] I mean that our institutions are still quite fragile, and we will have nothing to gain if we invent new processes at each step. There are rules which must and should be observed...

[Rafael] Can we deduce from what you say that you are issuing a "warning to shipping"—specifically, to President Miguel Trovoada?

[Costa Alegre] You have misunderstood me. President Trovoada is not a member of the opposition...

[Rafael] But he is "sponsoring" or at least allowing his name to be used in the launching of the Independent Democratic Action (ADI)...

[Costa Alegre] I am referring chiefly to the parties which are already represented in the Assembly...

[Rafael] Them alone?

[Costa Alegre] Well, there are social forces which must also be taken into account.

[Rafael] But what is your stance, or that of the PCD, on the ADI's emergence? Have you any comment to make?

[Costa Alegre] We are not opposed to any new party's emergence, provided that it observes the rule of the democratic game. That is our sole demand. The rest is for the electorate to decide.

[Rafael] What about President Miguel Trovoada? There are people within the PCD—specifically, your brother Felinto—who hold the opinion that the party should leave the government and go into opposition.

[Costa Alegre] There are people within the PCD who express an opinion which is not that of the majority. The mandate which we received from the polls should be carried out to the end. This does not, of course, rule out the need for us to continue a process of dialogue, both with political forces and with social forces.

[Rafael] Are we to deduce from what you say that the cohabitation in Sao Tome is operating fully?

[Costa Alegre] We have a good relationship. So far, I have no grounds for complaint.

[Rafael] Let us change the subject. What is the state of Sao Tome's foreign debt?

[Costa Alegre] Right now, Sao Tome has a debt of around \$215 million. This matter has been under discussion since the 1992 Geneva conference, and I have just had an opportunity to discuss it again.

[Rafael] What was the response?

[Costa Alegre] We intend to reach an arrangement with each creditor within the framework of the relationship which we defined with the IMF, since our priority is to make the balance of payments viable.

[Rafael] What about the possible remission of the foreign debt?

[Costa Alegre] Everything is open, although many difficulties with the Paris Group persist.

[Rafael] And with Portugal?

[Costa Alegre] There is already some progress with Portugal. The problems had already been identified previously, and so the main thing now is to attract Portuguese investments, and this, moreover, is one of the solutions envisaged for the problem of the debt, which totals \$34 million, including \$15 million in short-term credits.

[Rafael] What are the government's major ventures right now?

[Costa Alegre] Initially, to press on with structural measures: There is a radical administrative reform under

way; we are implementing an agrarian reform and distributing the country's land with a view to seeking alternatives to cocoa and coffee; we are going to launch a fiscal and financial reform; we have given the central bank greater autonomy; we have approved the setting up of a private bank with a majority of Portuguese capital; and we have a program of privatization measures and the encouragement of private enterprise.

[Rafael] And which are the favored areas in terms of sectors?

[Costa Alegre] Tourism, agriculture, and agribusiness. The next venture will be the provision of services. We are convinced that the country has various prospects for the creation of a customs-free area. Our geographical position is excellent.

Zaire

Tshisekedi on Birindwa Government, Political Views

LD0504151093 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Our guest on "Afrique Midi" is Etienne Tshisekedi, one of Zaire's prime ministers, the one who was elected by the National Conference. His government has not yet met, while his competitor's government was officially sworn in yesterday. Etienne Tshisekedi spoke to Frederique Genot:

[Tshisekedi] Once again I am waiting for us to agree with the High Council of the Republic [HCR] on the details of the investiture, so that we can, wherever we are situated, begin work because this is how we are used to working.

[Genot] Do you not regret this situation where you are a government recognized by the HCR that does not govern, and at the same time there is a government which has begun to govern but which has been judged by the HCR to be illegal?

[Tshisekedi] I regret this especially because it all shows that we are not very sensitive to our people's suffering. This is very unfortunate, but at the same time we also understand that a dictatorship cannot be changed into a democracy from one day to the next. We understand very well that a dictator moves about a lot before he falls, but unfortunately for them we are on the people's side, and therefore on the strongest side. Whatever situation may arise we are sure that we will make the way of truth and justice triumph.

[Genot] Does the fact that the conclave has designated Faustin Birindwa, one of your old comrades in the struggle; does the fact that a compromise between the act of transition and that the constitution is trying to be found—do all these elements not lead you to think that there is an opening here?

[Tshisekedi] There is no opening. There is the rhetoric of an opening but in practice I think that everybody is tired with the efforts that the president of the HCR has exerted to bring Mr. Mobutu to commit himself. There is nobody left that believes any words or promises on cohabitation or openness. However, what is needed is what we are doing, which is to continue to exert pressure and bring Mr. Mobutu to really and effectively leave power.

[Genot] Mobutu, for his part, replies that all that you have tried to do is to make him leave power before trying to reconstruct things, and that it is this slightly destructive aspect that has provoked the deadlock?

[Tshisekedi] Well, it is up to public opinion to judge. When one of the conference's three institutions makes it impossible for a government and another institution to function normally, and the other institution, the HCR.... Well you remember how under his [President Mobutu] orders the soldiers surrounded the HCR, and having done this he thinks that it is me who is preventing (?progress). So, it is up to public opinion to judge which of us is telling the truth.

[Genot] How do you see the Birindwa government?

[Tshisekedi] I simply ignore it. I ignore this government's existence. For me it does not exist.

[Genot] Do you think that you will be able to continue to coexist?

[Tshisekedi] Yes, but this is one of Mr. Mobutu's usual many coups. We should not leave the correct path, which is that of the rule of law, just because of this.

[Genot] What are your relations with the HCR?

[Tshisekedi] I have, as I have said, been here since the sovereign national conference. The HCR was set up by the conference to pursue the implementation of the conference's decisions. I still consider that the government was formed by the HCR, with which I am on very good terms and in total harmony.

[Genot] How did you react to the letter that Msgr. Monsengwo sent you explaining that if your new government, which was presented on 22 March, is judged to conform, in return for certain restrictive corrections, and that in any case you will not be an institutional government as long as the head of state has not signed a decree? [sentence as heard]

[Tshisekedi] First, I do not think that we can talk about a government which should be operational. It is not up to Mr. Mobutu to bring an end to a government which emerged from the sovereign National Conference, so my government exists. It is the only legal and legitimate government in the country at the moment. It has simply been reorganized.

Second, in this letter Msgr. Monsengwo asks me to meet Mr. Mobutu so that we can agree on the composition of

a government, especially where the collaboration ministries, in other words defense and foreign affairs, are concerned. But at the same time he knew that this opinion was not that of the HCR, but Monsengwo's personal opinion. I was waiting for the debate on this issue to come to an end, and I am waiting for the ordinary session to open, because I want to address the HCR in session and not the HCR's president. As soon as the HCR session opens, I will meet Msgr. Monsengwo to give him my answer to this particular letter so that we can agree on what must be done.

High Council Criticizes New Government Composition

LD0504155693 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The High Council of the Republic has just finished its extraordinary session, which was given over to the ratification of the mandates of its members and to other matters. [passage omitted]

Here is the full text of the letter signed jointly by the presidents of the High Council of the Republic, Monseigneur Monsengwo Pasinya and Mr. Ileo Nsongo Amba:

To His Excellency, the prime minister of the reshuffled government: Mr. Prime Minister, we have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 20 March 1993. We pass on the suggestions of your government, reshuffled at the request of the High Council of the Republic, contained in its decision No. 1, extension No. 001/92 of 26 December 1992. While applauding the efforts deployed to this effect, we are nevertheless obliged to note that:

1. Your suggestions reached the bureau after the expiry of the deadline given to you in our letter No. 0010/High Council of the Republic/Cabinet 1/0 1993 of 20 March 1993 [as heard].

2. Although improved in regard of the criteria imposed by the High Council of the Republic, in its decision cited above, the government team still has certain deficiencies, as is made clear by the report in the appendix.

Consequently, having examined the report of the special commission in charge of verifying how your team complies with the decision of the High Council of the Republic cited above, the High Council of the Republic has come to the following conclusion:

The government proposed does not totally satisfy the criteria of the above-mentioned decision of the High Council of the Republic dated 26 December 1992, as is demonstrated by the observations in the report of the special commission enclosed as an appendix. Considering these conclusions, it is therefore your duty to take those initiatives which you will judge useful in the interest of the nation.

Moreover, it must be made clear that the current action of the High Council of the Republic, which is justified only by its above-mentioned decision, is not to be confused with the constitutional investiture of the government, enabling the latter to become operational, for such an investiture is not within the scope of the High Council of the Republic. So, to conform with the principles of transition defined by the Sovereign National Conference, and also with the global political compromise, as well as with Article 75 of the act outlining the constitutional arrangements relating to the transition period, it is your duty to contact the head of state in order

to reach agreement with him, in particular concerning those persons due to manage the ministries of collaboration, and to obtain from him the edict of nomination of your government.

In the meantime, please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, the expression of our deepest consideration.

[Signed] Msgr. Monsengwo Pasinya, president of the High Council of the Republic; Joseph Ileo Nsongo Amba, first vice president of the High Council of the Republic

Kenya

Parliamentarians Discuss Economy, Electorate

EA0204142093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1830 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The attorney general, Amos Wako, as an ex officio member of Parliament termed the institution as the most important since independence as it laid down the foundation of multiparty democracy. Contributing to [the debate on] the presidential address, Mr. Wako said that the present Parliament was charged with the responsibility of laying down a legal framework to propel the country into the next century. The seventh parliament, Mr. Wako said, was sitting at a time of greater challenges when Kenya, Africa and indeed the Third World, characterized with vast socio-economic and political problems, were threatened with marginalization by the international community. He appealed to the members of Parliament to rise above their personal interests. The Butere member of parliament for FORD-Asili, [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy—Asili] Martin Shikuku, could not let Mr. Wako to continue, claiming that the attorney general was repeating what had already been said by other KANU [Kenya African National Union] members of Parliament. [passage omitted]

The FORD-Asili Dagoretti member of parliament, Chris Kamuyu, said time has come to put jokes aside and to deliver goods to the electorate. Mr. Kamuyu said [a] national referendum should be convened whenever crucial matters of national importance arose. Kamuyu accused the national media, KBC, of ignoring the opposition. He said the station, which he referred to as KANU Broadcasting Corporation, had led to most Kenyans turning [as heard] into foreign broadcasting stations. [passage omitted]

The Butere member of parliament for FORD-Asili, Martin Shikuku, said the government should not blame the IMF or World Bank but corruption for the country's economic woes. Shikuku told the house that though the government called on the opposition for cooperation, no unity could be found on corruption. Mr. Shikuku said that he has since 1965 been preaching on the evils of corruption but in vain.

The FORD-Asili secretary general told the house that much has been said of capital flight to foreign banks with the government promising to ensure its repatriation but to no achievement. Mr. Shikuku was, however, challenged by the KANU Tharaka MP, Francis Kagwima, to substantiate his claims. In response, Mr. Shikuku said the matter was publicly known and even the head of state had once told those who had stashed money abroad to return it. Mr. Shikuku wondered why the government should beg money from the donor community while billions of Kenyan money lay in foreign banks. He claimed that prices of commodities had continued to rise while workers' salaries remained stagnant. [passage omitted]

The opposition pledged to respect the president if the president also respected them and addressed the problems facing the nation. Opposition members contributing to the debate on the president's speech also suggested that the Constitution be reviewed and powers of the president to appoint members be waived. They argued the minister for local government should also be stopped from appointing councillors.

The member for Gem, Ooko Ombaka, for FORD-Kenya said the Constitution had been destroyed by the amendments of the last Parliament. He said it contained inconsistencies, contradictions, and did not reflect a democratic government. He said the government should consult the opposition, the churches, and pressure groups in constitutional and legal reforms. Dr. Ombaka attacked the ministers for misleading the president and making his policies and statements questionable. He expressed the feeling that when the Constitution is amended it should provide that the president is nonpartisan.

Brokers Comment on London Coffee Talks

AB0104144593 Paris AFP in English 1318 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Text] Nairobi, April 1 (AFP) - Kenyan brokers said Thursday [1 April] that the world coffee market would remain depressed after producing and consuming countries failed to agree on raising prices.

International Coffee Organisation (ICO) talks in London this week produced no new accord to lift prices, which fell to a 22-year low last year.

"In any case we weren't expecting anything to come out of the meeting," said a Nairobi broker.

"Kenyan coffee has been fetching relatively good prices, but they've still dropped 50 percent in the last four years and the future looks bleak, as we're expecting low prices to continue," the broker said.

Coffee is Kenya's biggest export and its main hard currency earner after tourism.

The collapse of the ICO's export quota system four years ago and the subsequent fall in prices have hit the east African country hard, although it produces mainly high quality Arabica coffee, which sells for more than the commoner Robusta varieties.

Kenya's output has fallen by about a third to little more than 90,000 tonnes a year as low prices have made coffee unprofitable for the small-scale farmers who dominate the market.

The government has also been accused of mismanaging coffee production. Barred by law from uprooting coffee trees, many farmers have neglected their plantations or grown other crops around them.

Somalia

Alliance Spokesman on UNITAF 'Biased Measures'

EA0504125593 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1815 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance [SNA] today gave a detailed statement on biased measures by the U.S.-led Unified Task Force [UNITAF] which were causing insecurity. Speaking about the situation in Kismaayo, the spokesman said that on 31 March heavy fighting occurred in the town and many Somalis—28—were killed, more than the casualty figures given earlier.

The spokesman said that on 1 April UNITAF issued a report that 15 people had been burned in Kismaayo, an act which the Somali people had never before committed against each other, irrespective of their hostilities, and which was not part of Somali culture. Sixty people were also injured in the fighting, as well as the 84 who had been injured in previous fighting. It was surprising then that 50 vehicles belonging to UNITAF troops were used to remove the previously and newly wounded people from hostels in Kismaayo and to take them to a location where there was no water or medicine. As a result, 11 of the wounded died.

The spokesman went on to say that the UNITAF troops had also removed civilians from the town and taken them to Sanjuni village, where they could not earn their living. The spokesman said that the SNA had a letter written to UNITAF and the United Nations Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] by remnant soldiers of Siad Barre requesting:

1. The SNA supporters in Kismaayo be evacuated from hospitals, the port, relief centers run by the International Committee of the Red Cross and Doctors Without Borders, police headquarters, and all other places in the town;
2. That all civilians supporting the SNA should be removed from Kismaayo and taken to a site (?near) the river.

The letter from the remnant soldiers of Siad Barre was written on 20 March and reached UNITAF and UNOSOM on 29 March at 1230. The spokesman said that the UNITAF actions, especially in Kismaayo, clearly showed that UNITAF was implementing the remnant soldiers' request. Speaking on the situation in the Bay region, the spokesman said that the UNITAF troops were carrying out designs to create a similar situation to the one in Kismaayo.

The UNITAF troops actions include the following:

1. Many SNA officials working in the Bay region were arrested and detained at a secret location outside Baidoa town;
2. The UNITAF troops recently embarked on ferrying armed men belonging to remnant soldiers of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre into Baidoa;
3. UNITAF expelled from Baardheere Brigadier General Ahmad Warsameh, the commander of the [word indistinct] forces, and he was told to keep 45 km away from the town. He was replaced by Criminal [Mohamed Hersi] Morgan, so that the latter could implement a war design aimed at attacking Baidoa town.

Speaking on the situation in the central regions, the SNA spokesman said that along the [Ethiopian-Somali] borders there were some troop movements. He said that reports from Ali Hasan village said that the Canadian troops [words indistinct] village where four people were killed and had thus created new hostilities and chaos between the people who had previously been coexisting in peace and who had been jeopardizing the peace talks between the Somali citizens of that area.

The spokesman added that the actions of the UNITAF troops were creating a new situation of war. The spokesman said that the SNA warned the Somali people to beware of the conspiracies aimed at destabilizing the country and destroying the cease-fire signed in Addis Ababa by the Somali organizations. The spokesman appealed to the relief agencies to come to the help of the civilians and the wounded who were removed from Kismaayo and who were in dire need of food, medicines, water, and other vital necessities.

De Klerk, Mandela Meet To Discuss Violence, Talks

*MB0504181693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649
GMT 5 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town April 5 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk and African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela met on Monday [5 April] in Cape Town to discuss, among others, the ongoing violence in the country.

According to a joint statement, the two leaders also reviewed the process of negotiations and discussed the constructive role the government and the ANC could play, together with other parties, to ensure the successful continuation of multiparty negotiations.

Senior KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Member Murdered

MB0504203193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] A senior member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has been murdered.

The 46-year-old Mr. Sphiwe Gumede was stopped by two unknown attackers and shot dead on his way home to Ubombo in the Ingwavuma area. According to the IFP no cartridges were found at the scene. The organization says it is convinced that the murder is of a political nature since nothing was stolen from Mr. Gumede's car. Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel was asked to offer a reward for information on the murderers. This follows an earlier attack in Natal in which 10 people were killed and one seriously injured.

The 10 people were attacked by a group of armed men in a house in Murchison near Port Shepstone.

APLA Commander Says 1993 'Year of Great Storm'

MB0504164093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] bases in Tanzania were one of the topics of discussion in the first high-level diplomatic contact between South Africa since Tanzania gained its independence in 1964. [sentence as heard] However, a Foreign Affairs spokesman did not confirm reports that Tanzania had agreed to put pressure on the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] to close the APLA training camps. The question of APLA bases in Tanzania came up when a South African diplomatic delegation visited that country last week. Meanwhile, the government has lodged an official objection with the Transkei Government for allowing an APLA commander to make inflammatory speeches to units of the Transkeian Defense Force and the police. The government said in a diplomatic note, that Mr. Sabello Phama had justified attacks on innocent people, and in an

exclusive interview, Mr. Phama reaffirmed APLA's position regarding the arms struggle.

[Begin Phama recording] If nothing is being achieved by 1992, 1993 will be the year of the storm towards final victory. As you know that the PAC says the 80's were the years of the Azanian revolution and there was another call made that we cannot get to the year 2000, being an oppressed nation. That will never happen. So that's why 1993 is going to continuously be the year of the great storm and that storm must be thoroughly directed, unlike the storms that have been destructive in other areas, but a great storm of pushing the revolution forward. [end recording]

Denies Whites 'Singled Out' for Attack

MB0604081393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] bases in Tanzania were one of the topics of discussion in a meeting between a deputy director from South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs and Tanzanian diplomats in Dar es Salaam. [passage omitted]

APLA commander Mr. Sabello Phama said in an exclusive interview with Moses Thanda of our political news staff, that the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and APLA are still committed to two agendas. According to this, the PAC's participation in negotiations will go hand in hand with APLA's commitment to the arms struggle, in order to realize its revolutionary goals. For this reason 1993 will be the year of the great storm.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted]

[Thanda] A great storm of killing whites?

[Phama] No, no, no ... why the issue of, say, whites. There was even our African brothers being killed, but the concentration is on whites. There was even some reactionary elements in which they are not [changes thought] they are Africans, they are being used by the racist regime to kill our people. We'll have to defend our people. So not on the basis of white. [end recording] [passage omitted]

In a diplomatic note to Transkei the South African Government strongly objected to Mr. Phama being given a platform to make inflammatory statements. According to information received Mr. Phama tried to justify attacks on innocent people by saying that all people are targets in warfare. He also said APLA wants to hit whites where it will hurt most. In an interview with our political news staff he denied that whites are being singled out for attack and said anyone who, as he put it, takes up arms against the oppressed, is a target.

[Begin Phama recording] APLA is targeting any force or any person who wields a gun or a weapon of oppression against the oppressed. So the whole aspect must not be looked at from a racialistic point of view. [end recording]

The entire interview will be broadcast on the Newline program on CCV [Contemporary Community Values] TV.

Mandela Addresses Rally, Urges Political Tolerance

*MB0604130593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117
GMT 6 Apr 93*

[By Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria April 6 SAPA—African National Congress (ANC) President Nelson Mandela has called for peace and political tolerance, and has acknowledged that some members of his organisation are involved in the violence plaguing this country.

Addressing a rally in the Pretoria township of Mamelodi on Tuesday [6 April], at the reburial of former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] (MK) cadre Solomon Mahlangu, Mr Mandela urged his supporters to allow members of other groups—like the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)—to organise freely.

Mr Mahlangu was first buried by the state in Atteridgeville after being hanged exactly 14 years ago for his part in the Goch Street shooting in Johannesburg.

Mr Mandela acknowledged that ANC supporters, and not only the IFP and security force elements, were involved in violence in South Africa.

Those involved in the senseless killings were “animals”, he said, vowing that ANC supporters found guilty of participating in violence would “face the strongest disciplinary action or even dismissal from the organisation”.

The ANC's top leadership had been accused of betraying the congress' ideals by agreeing to the formation of a government of national unity, he noted.

But a government of national unity was necessary because all parties had to face the country's problems together to avert a situation similar to that in Angola.

Mr Mandela also called on ANC supporters not to become complacent, but to “go out and recruit 10 members a day until the end of the year”. It was possible that his organisation could lose the forthcoming general elections if other parties organised efficiently, he said.

On the question of the education crisis, which has seen protests by teachers and pupils at mostly black schools, Mr Mandela said he supported the formation of a single education department, and the scrapping of exam fees.

The ANC was prepared to intervene if this was desired by education bodies such as the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).

Transkei Commission To Inquire Into APLA Activities

*MB0504185893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723
GMT 5 Apr 93*

[Text] Umtata April 5 SAPA—Transkei on Monday [5 April] released draft terms of reference of a commission to inquire into the activities of the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA) in the homeland.

Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said in an accompanying statement the draft would be presented formally to a Transkei Military Council meeting on Wednesday, after which the chairman of the commission would be announced.

This follows Transkei's rejection of the Goldstone Commission's preliminary findings on APLA activities in Transkei and subsequent agreement last week by the South African and Transkei governments that a commission chaired by the Transkeian chief justice be appointed to investigate the allegations.

Gen Holomisa said the commission's draft terms of reference had been couched in wide terms to ensure the inquiry addresses “all the issues relating to the liberation struggle in South Africa” as well as “the reasons behind the targeting (by South Africa) of Transkei is pursuit of the destabilisation strategy”.

The terms include:

- The location and extent of camps or training bases allegedly used by APLA in Transkei, as well as alleged cooperation between APLA and the Transkei government;
- The issue by the Transkeian Defence Force of arms to APLA members for the protection of certain leaders while visiting Transkei;
- The military training of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the Wit Wolwe [White Wolves], and the recent cross-border raids into Transkei launched by members of the AWB “together with the possible attractiveness which such training and behaviour has on the disenfranchised in South Africa to embark on a similar course”; and,
- Whether the attacks attributed to APLA were not in fact committed by persons other than APLA members, or whether anyone was aiding and abetting APLA.

The commission would also consider and report on the policies of and action taken by the SA [South African] Government towards:

- Continued APLA attacks against individuals in South Africa, APLA's continued commitment to the attainment of liberation through the use of arms, and residence in South Africa of APLA members;

- The alleged involvement of SA Government agents in acts aimed at destabilising Transkei, including the use of South African territory "in promoting such acts";
- The frequent deployment of South African security forces along Transkei's borders and the effect this had on the safety and well-being of Transkeians and the economy of the country; and
- The efficacy of the National Peace Accord, the definition of the type of violence it sought or ought to address, and the safety of Transkeians resident in South Africa.

Gen Holomisa said the commission would be empowered to consult with the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, on any matter arising from previous investigations by the commission or any other matter that may be necessary.

Party Officials Discuss Negotiations, Violence

MB0504155793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Studio interview with Pan-Africanist Congress Secretary General Benny Alexander; Afrikaner Volksunie leader Andries Beyers; Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer; and African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, by South African Broadcasting Corporation political correspondent Lester Venter in Johannesburg—live]

[Text] [Venter] Good evening gentlemen, and we meet in more hopeful circumstances than we've experienced, perhaps, up until now. And in that spirit let me quote one of you back to yourselves. We can now safely say that the negotiation process is firmly under way. That's of course you speaking, Mr. Ramaphosa, on Thursday [1 Apr] night after the talks. Now I'd like to begin by asking you what makes you believe that the foundation now is firmer than it was before, and when you've done that, I'd like to hear to what extent Mr. Meyer agrees with you?

[Ramaphosa] Well, I think the foundation that has been put in place after the meeting of the forum this weekend is a lot firmer than the earlier one because we've got more players in the process now. We've got the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], who are determined to participate actively. We've got the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union, AVU], and we've even got the Conservative Party [CP], and all these diverse parties are making a contribution in ensuring that the process moves forward and they are actually displaying their commitment. We had suspected that some parties had come either to spoil or to walk out, but we've been disappointed in that regard—and gladly so—because none of those we thought would spoil the process, or would walk out, have done so. In fact, I have reason to believe that we've made things very difficult for any party to walk out or to spoil. In fact, there seems to be a great determination for everyone to ensure that we move

speedily to a settlement as soon as possible, and maybe not even later than July of this year.

[Venter] Mr. Meyer, Mr. Ramaphosa bases his optimism largely on the extended nature of the process. Anything to add or disagree?

[Meyer] I would certainly agree with that, also referring to the spirit of the talks so far. You've seen generally that all participants are keen actually to participate, also those that have not participated before. I think the general mood is such, the tendency of mainstream politics is such, that most of the parties believe and know, actually, that they can't withdraw and just stay away from the political negotiating process. But what is now important, I believe, is that we should also involve all South Africans, the people out there, also in the process of negotiations. Not only in talking to us as politicians, but talking to each other. Black and white South Africans, in general, should also now start to mix. I think this is the time now. We must prepare ourselves. South Africa is in the final race to prepare for an election, I believe, in a year from now.

[Venter] Well, Messrs. Beyers and Alexander, you see the two gentlemen have now spoken, have made quite a strong case that your inclusion in the process is much of the reason for their optimism. But is there anything in what they've said—or, perhaps more pertinently, in what they haven't said—that constitutes, for you people, a bottom line, a minimum requirement, that will either keep you in the process or make you decide to leave it? Mr. Beyers?

[Beyers] Well, first of all I want to comment and say that I am hopeful that we will be able to reach a good settlement that will be acceptable to most parties that want a peaceful settlement in this country. As far as bottom lines are concerned, I think it is not in the interests of any party to state its bottom line at this point in time. All I want to add is that we must take care about being over-optimistic, because the major issues, the really difficult issues, have as yet not been addressed. The consensus up till this point was on issues of rules, et cetera. The major issues have as yet not been addressed. But I'm still positive, and I say that the spirit there told me that it is possible that a solution can be reached.

[Venter] So, Mr. Alexander, there we have some strong optimism, but a sense of a reserve position from Mr. Beyers on the question of bottom lines. Where do you stand on that?

[Alexander] Thank you very much, Lester. Before I come to the question of bottom lines, if you will, I'd first like to address the very question that Mr. Ramaphosa and Mr Meyer addressed—the question of why the people of this country should be optimistic, why they should believe that this process will produce results. For us in the PAC, I think there are some characteristics about the structure and the fundamental question that we have to ask ourselves is, why do we believe that the structures are able to handle the stresses and...

[Venter, interrupting] I'd appeal to you not to take us away from the point, Mr. Alexander, but by all means...

[Alexander] Yes. These are some of the characteristics of the process. One, the seniority of the negotiators. Very senior people are negotiating, almost on a full-time basis. That is good. Two, there is transparency. Three, we have responsibility of the leaders to tackle all the important issues such as the violence. The conference over the weekend said the leaders cannot refer it, they must deal with it themselves. That's very important. Fifth [number as heard], there is a role for the international community. Sixth, we have a very clear and defined deadlock-breaking machinery in place. That is very good. We have the principle of neutrality, we have a very good style of work. These structural issues to us in the PAC meet most of our demands, and we feel that because of these structural arrangements, we are able to move the process forward through the process of negotiations.

[Venter] Well, let me throw in, perhaps, then, a possible bottom line. You know, the PAC in the preparatory talks a month ago supported a resolution committing all the parties to peace. In the talks on Thursday the PAC seemed to go along with the drift of the resolution, although it hasn't formally been taken. So what people from the outside see is the PAC inside the negotiating process, committing itself to peace; outside the process, still remaining an advocate of armed activity. Do you expect to be able to maintain that dual stance for long in the process?

[Alexander] Let me give you our bottom line myself, rather than allow you to help me formulate it. In the first place we believe that the real final constitution must be drafted by elected representatives, duly mandated. That is a bottom line for us. In the second place we believe that once that is in place, alongside those agreements we must also look at the question of a mutual cessation of hostilities agreement. The PAC has already explained this to the regime in a number of meetings we held with them, and we are still committed to that.

[Venter] Okay. So that comes at the end of the process. I would like from the other gentlemen a clear statement of exactly where you think the PAC stands on this dual stance, on peace or not peace. Please, gentlemen.

[Ramaphosa] We were the first, as the ANC, who insisted that the PAC should not be locked out of the negotiating process, even though they were still pursuing the armed struggle, as they put it. We argued—and still argue—that it is important that all parties should be in the process, and that the PAC should be given an opportunity of participating fully, and it would be out of that participation that they too would come to the realization, as I think many parties have come, that it is no longer fashionable, it is no longer desirable, to be pursuing solutions to the problems of our country through armed conflict and so forth. We believe that the PAC should not be put under undue pressure by excluding them from the process; that they should be

made part of the process, and as we exchange views and sharpen ideas on how we proceed forward, the PAC also—indeed, many other parties—would see their way clear in actually playing the meaningful role that all of us want to play in the process.

[Venter] So leaving the PAC to rise to the occasion. Mr. Meyer and Mr. Beyers, you think that that's....?

[Meyer, interrupting] Can I do some very straightforward talking here? Of course we welcome the fact that the PAC is participating in the negotiations. We welcome the fact that Mr. Alexander and his colleagues are there. In fact, it's quite clear that Mr. Alexander is very keen to participate in the negotiations. It's also good to see that they have committed themselves, through the resolution on Thursday, to negotiations as the only way to resolve differences in this country. That brings one to the question, why do they need to continue with the so-called armed struggle? There's only one impression that I have, and that is, that they want to do so to make politics out of it. They want to go out to street level, to people at the grassroots level, to say, hey, we are the guys who still continue with the armed struggle; not the ANC, not others; we are still continuing with the armed struggle. Through that they want to gain political ground against the ANC, for instance, and in the process they want to make a political gain out of it. I say that's nonsense, it's not necessary to continue on that basis.

[Beyers] Well, I also want to add that actually the PAC should decide whether they want to make war or whether they want to negotiate. I think that we welcome the presence of the PAC at the negotiation table. It is necessary that they are there, but they must decide to disband APLA, and actually also Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—military wing of the ANC] should be disbanded. It is our policy that we require the disbandment of those two private armies. The point is not valid that the South African Defense Force [SADF] and the South African Police [SAP] also are private armies. They do not belong to the National Party [NP]. The SADF belongs to the state of South Africa and the government of the day, the NP government, has the responsibility to control the SADF until such a time that we reach a settlement on transitional arrangements. But until then the government is responsible for the maintenance of law and order through the defense force and the police.

[Venter] Gentlemen, all right. Now we're going to leave that point. You opened, Mr. Alexander, by stating your position. Now I'll allow you just a very brief response to the points that have been made, if you wish.

[Alexander] Thank you very much, Lester. Let me make it very clear that the South African regime is an illegitimate regime. An illegitimate regime cannot have a legitimate army. The SADF is a private army. The...

[Venter, interrupting] The point is, when will you come to a unified stance on peace...

[Alexander, interrupting] Can I just say something, because the impression that is created so far is that the PAC is involved in the violence. Let me say this, that the SADF itself has not been disbanded. Let me also make the point which we made at the weekend, that the SAP were implicated in over 6,000 violent acts against ordinary people, which led to prosecutions, over 1,000 prosecutions. When will the PAC be ready to sit down and discuss an end to armed hostilities, is once we have reached these agreements on a electoral process and we put in place structures for the joint control during the transitional period of the security forces, and we sign a mutual cessation of hostilities agreement. It is nonsense to say that the PAC and the ANC must disband their armies and just put them under the control of the opponent.

[Venter] All right, Mr. Alexander, thanks very much. I want to bring this point to Mr. Meyer, just briefly.

[Meyer] Can I just state briefly, the question is not the one that Mr. Alexander put. The question is: When does the PAC put their position clear as far as violence is concerned? When do they actually express themselves against violence in this country? They don't do it and I am saying the time is now that they must express themselves against violence.

[Venter] Well, you know gentlemen I must appeal that you discuss the issue briefly.

[Ramaphosa] Yes, I think the key question is, I mean, is really APLA involved in all these activities—is the key question that even the police and the SADF [South African Defense Force] have not really brought fully to the attention of the South African public, because each time there is an act of violence, it could well be an act of violence which is being perpetrated by some third force element. They always say it is APLA, and of course there are (?attacks) from the PAC and so forth, but is it really APLA? That is the key question.

[Venter] Well gentlemen thanks, Mr. Ramaphosa ... I'm afraid that this is a subject that we could ... [changes thought] Let's look at [changes thought] continue looking at the road ahead and we've looked at what the hopeful signs are, now let's look at some of the potential real stumbling blocks. Mr. Beyers, you seem to be pointing to those, in fact you actually said that they still lie and wait. What are they?

[Beyers] Well, I'm concerned over the possibility that the major parties may decide to actually, in practice, force their will down on the smaller parties representing minority groups in South Africa. I think that may be a stumbling block and then also, we say that all the parties, including the minority groupings, if their views and their aspirations are reasonable aspirations, should be accommodated into the system and that, I think, is a guarantee for a lasting and endearing peaceful settlement of the problems of our country.

[Venter] Mr. Meyer, would you like to comment on stumbling blocks, and when you do, wouldn't you include a remark on, to what degree you think the Afrikaner Volksunie's stance on a white homeland is accommodatable, if I may use such a word ...

[Beyers, interrupting] You must choose your words correctly because we are not standing for a white homeland. We are standing for an Afrikaner base—regional dispensation in South Africa—one of the regions. So we are not standing for a white homeland per se.

[Meyer] Can I first of all say, in my response to the question, I think the first thing that we will have to address and resolve, is the question of the process forward. There are obviously different views on this. One view is that we should have a transitional phase, prepare for elections for such a phase, have a transitional constitution in place and then, thereafter, the process of further constitution-making will then take place. The other view is that we must, in the multiparty forum, try to iron out a final new constitution for the country. In other words, this is the major difference of opinion that exists at the multiparty forum at this stage and we will have to address this, first of all, to seek a solution to the different views on this. Then, thereafter, or even throughout, the whole problem of violence is a very relevant one and as the other participants here are saying, I'd also be glad for the fact that we have this now, high on the agenda of the negotiating forum itself, then the negotiating issues [changes thought] constitutional issues, rather, like the one on regionalism and the one on power sharing, from our point of view—now regionalism, I think, is a very wide concept and in itself it can be addressed to the extent that, I believe, we can find a solution, also to accommodate them all in a package, and the next three months are going to be very crucial in this regard.

[Venter] Mr. Ramaphosa, to what extent do your views on stumbling blocks overlap with what Mr. Meyer has said?

[Ramaphosa] Well, I'm one of those who's immensely optimistic about the process that is now under way. I don't really foresee stumbling blocks, and if there are to be stumbling blocks I don't think they are going to be insurmountable, including the very question that Mr. Beyers raises about accommodation of Afrikaners in some regional dispensation. I don't think it's a stumbling block. They have put on the table for negotiation the whole question of self-determination, and we have said we're quite willing to address that question. Obviously they come in from an angle which is totally unacceptable to us, but at the same time we're saying, let everything be put on the table, let us negotiate. We believe that good reason is going to prevail in the end. I should say immediately in passing, in response to what Minister Meyer said, that it is not the forum which is going to have to determine the final constitution of the country. It is going to have to be an elected body of men and women called a constituent assembly or a constitution-making

body which will have to determine the constitution of the country. And in that body as well I do not see major obstacles. If there are, I believe that the 400 men and women or so who are going to be there will be able to find good compromises that can put our country on a firm footing of political transformation.

[Venter] Mr. Alexander, what about time as a stumbling block? There's a lot of work to do.

[Alexander] I think what we have to do now, Lester, is to move quickly. We have put in place a process where we negotiate almost full-time. What is important as far as the concern of Mr. Beyers is concerned, if you ask the political players in the negotiations to decide, yes, there is a possibility that we may not agree with his point of view, but if you go to the masses of the people through the electoral process, they will have the same opportunity and access to the same people, and therefore they should not have that as a problem. One of the big problems that we have, where I agree with Mr. Meyer, is that we must agree on the way forward whether it must be an elected body that drafts the constitution, or whether we, as leaders unmandated, can just abrogate to ourselves the right to draft a constitution, which is unacceptable to the PAC. So that is what is very important, the issue to be decided, on whether it is an elected body or whether it is not an elected body.

[Venter] Well, gentlemen, I must thank you very much, and if we started off this discussion looking for an accommodating spirit, well, we certainly seem to have found it.

Government Accused of Continued ANC Infiltration

MB0404141493 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 4 Apr 93 p 5

[By David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] Government spy networks are strongly suspected of infiltrating secret agents into the ANC [African National Congress], despite its unbanning three years ago.

Evidence pointing to continuing infiltration of the ANC and other extra-parliamentary organisations was revealed in Parliament this week by Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan, a former senior Government constitutional official.

And the ANC told the SUNDAY STAR it was aware the Government was still infiltrating the organisation, revealing that it had recently protested in bilateral discussions about the Government's use of double agents.

"As far as we are concerned, it does not level the playing fields. We are concerned at why this infiltration should continue to happen when we are in the process of negotiation," ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said.

The ANC says it is especially aware that Government agents are still operating in its armed wing MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC; military wing], and in the self-defence units.

But there are also growing suspicions in political circles that the Government has infiltrated the ANC at a much higher level, including the National Executive Committee (NEC) and the National Working Committee (NWC).

Jordaan's anonymous "deep throat" tip-offs have previously led to the exposure of the Inkathagate scandal in 1991 and more recently included allegations of Government agents working for Inkatha and the Bophuthatswana government.

He told Parliament that his latest tip-off, received late last year, was that "the information community's infiltration of extra-parliamentary organisations and homelands is still very good."

The Government was kept well informed on the programmes and strategies of other parties, Jordaan's source told him.

President F.W. de Klerk has given the assurance that abnormal covert activities have ended. He also fired a number of senior Military Intelligence officers last year after the Goldstone Commission raided an MI front involved in anti-ANC activities.

Jordaan told the SUNDAY STAR he accepted the assurance by De Klerk that covert activities were used for security reasons and not to gain an advantage over political rivals.

But Jordaan suspects the State President is not being told the whole truth by members of his Government.

Jordaan said the Government could be divided into two groups—one led by the hawkish Hernus Kriel (Minister of Law and Order) and Tertius Delpot (Minister of Local Government) and the other by doveish Roelf Meyer (Minister of Constitutional Development), with De Klerk striving to keep the sides together.

"Will people with a Delpot/Kriel orientation feed everything to the State President if they don't agree with what Meyer is doing?"

Jordaan said the Government's ability to infiltrate the ANC's NEC and NWC depended on the effectiveness of the Government's security system. "One must be realistic: over the years it has been shown to be effective."

ANC Shows Concern Over Incoming Weapons, Violence

MB0404132093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 4 Apr 93

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg April 4 SAPA—Thousands of AK-47s imported by the South African Government to arm Mozambique's Renamo [Mozambique National Resis-

tance] rebels were coming back into the country. African National Congress [ANC] secretary for international affairs Thabo Mbeki said on Sunday [4 April].

Giving the closing address at the east Rand peace summit in Johannesburg, he said the ANC was concerned about a South African repetition of the violence that had erupted in Angola after last year's elections.

More people had died there in the last seven months than in the previous 16 years of civil war, he said.

"The (South African) Government imported thousands of AK's to arm Renamo. These are coming back to South Africa."

Mr Mbeki said the ANC was prepared to abide by the decisions of an election.

"We can do that because of the manner in which we behave. We can do that because of our programme of action."

The ANC was the only organisation that could lead the country into a non-racial and non-sexist society.

Organisations that had stayed out of negotiations had returned because they were not strong enough to stop the process, Mr Mbeki said.

Organisations that called for the continuation of the sports boycott were also unsuccessful.

"In the end, I saw some of them at (Saturday's) Kaiser Chiefs/Kiyovu sports match."

Some Murchison 'Massacre' Victims Had Criminal Records

*MB0604144193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016
GMT 5 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 5 SAPA—Several victims of the massacre which left 10 people dead at Murchison, outside Port Shepstone, in Natal on Monday [5 April] morning were suspected criminals wanted for various crimes, including murder and rape, a reliable police source revealed on Monday night.

The massacre occurred when attackers sprayed a homestead in Murchison with AK-47 rifle fire before lobbing a handgrenade into the building at 2am.

The massacre was immediately condemned from several quarters and branded by some as an attempt to scuttle a successful peace initiative in the area, while the local African National Congress branch claimed the victims were members of the organisation.

The police source, who requested anonymity, said some of the victims were wanted by police in connection with several serious crimes.

"A lot of these people have been wanted in connection with armed robbery, rape and murder," said the source.

According to police dockets, some of the victims were positively identified as members of a gang involved in an armed robbery in the area on Sunday this week.

On April 1, a 62-year-old "coloured" woman was attacked and robbed by assailants. Two of her attackers—both victims of the massacre—were positively identified, while four others were found in possession of stolen clothing.

Some of the victims were also implicated in robberies at two houses on March 31 this year.

The police source added that the police in the area had also issued 28 warrants of arrest for another victim, who was wanted on charges relating to murder, armed robbery, rape and several other crimes.

The attack on the homestead seemed to be a form of retribution against the gang, the source said.

ANC Rejects Claim

*MB0604151893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359
GMT 6 Apr 93*

[Text] Durban April 6 SAPA—The African National Congress (ANC) has rejected a claim by the police that some of the victims of Monday's [5 April] massacre near Port Shepstone were wanted criminals, saying this was part of a government trend to "criminalise" the ANC. ANC Southern Natal Regional Executive member Bheki Cele was responding to allegations by a police source that several of the victims of Monday's massacre were wanted for various crimes, including murder and rape.

"Why did police not arrest them then?" questioned Mr Cele. "They have been living in Murchison for a while now. We would like police to come up with evidence." Mr Cele said that what was expected from the police now was for them to apprehend the perpetrators of the massacre and "not make these types of comments".

"We expect them to arrest the people who carried out this most gruesome massacre which was a well planned and executed attack."

Meanwhile, Monday's cold-blooded killing of 10 people in Murchison has led to the formulation of an "action plan" by the Port Shepstone Peace Committee, aimed at restoring calm in the area. This includes a meeting with the local tribal chief, motivations for police rewards for information on the killers and a community prayer meeting.

ANC Condemns 'Senseless' Violence

*MB0604080693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0139
GMT 6 Apr 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress on 5 April]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] unequivocally condemns the massacres of people in Port Shepstone, Evaton and Sebokeng. This senseless bloodletting

can only be the work of those who seek to undermine the peace processes underway in these areas. The following recent developments indicate a worrying trend: - acts of provocation such as in Eikenhof aimed at precipitating massacres against blacks; - against the background of the above and the east Rand peace summit, the spate of murders in Evaton and Sebokeng; - police fabrications as in the Mqanqeni case, where wild and serious allegations were made about ANC leaders' involvement in acts of robbery, and where the witnesses mysteriously escaped from custody; and - today's massacre in Port Shepstone hot on the heels of joint peace initiatives by the local community and leaders of both the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

We are certain that perpetrators of these heinous acts will in time be fully exposed. Only those who want to postpone the transformation of our country into a democracy stand to benefit from such evil deeds. Such people are in the minority and must be isolated and brought to book. More than ever before, South Africans of all races must stand together and express their outrage against the perpetrators of these heinous acts.

The ANC calls on the people of Port Shepstone, Evaton and Sebokeng in particular and the country in general to resist all attempts that seek to draw them into an increasing cycle of violence. Everything must be done to consolidate peace initiatives in all areas of our country.

The ANC extends its condolences to the bereaved families. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity, P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg.

ANC, IFP Postpone Natal Meeting Due To Massacre

MB0604085893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha have postponed a meeting which was to prepare for a regional summit in Natal. The two organizations were to meet today to make arrangements for bilateral talks on a variety of issues including peace. But the meeting has been put off in the wake of yesterday's massacre on the Natal South Coast.

Ten people were killed when attackers sprayed a home-stead in Murchison with AK-47 rifle fire before lobbing a hand grenade into the building. The dead were believed to be members of the ANC. Both that organization and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], as well as the government and other groups have condemned the killings.

6 Apr Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB0604133793

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Alliance Peace Initiatives Welcome—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 April in a page 8 editorial welcomes the "weekend initiative by the ANC [African National Congress]-led alliance—to embark on a programme of action for peace in the East Rand townships." "The alliance's attempt to confront the question of the controversial SDU's [self-defense units] (which have in many instances menaced their own communities) and to investigate their relationships with the security forces and the peace process as a whole, is a brave one. It should not be allowed to go to waste because interested parties are left on the sidelines, complaining bitterly about unilateral one-upmanship on the part of the ANC and its allies. A further regional peace meeting should be convened immediately, and everyone with a role to play should be invited."

CITY PRESS

Government's 'Jackboot Tactics' With Transkei Questioned—"Pretoria, we believe, has also not exhausted all the existing diplomatic channels it has with Transkei in trying to restore the question of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] activities," points out a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 4 April. "Instead of using tact and diplomacy to address this issue, the government has now resorted to jackboot tactics. The question that begs an answer is why the forces of law and order have been deployed near the borders with Transkei in such large numbers. More people are dying in the killing fields of Natal every day—and yet the government is still to display a similar show of strength. Are we to conclude that Pretoria has other motives?"

SOUTH

De Klerk Sincerity About Nuclear Bombs Dismantling Questioned—President F. W. de Klerk "deserves credit" for coming clean on South Africa's "nuclear shame," says the page 6 editorial in Cape Town SOUTH in English for 27-31 March. However, "De Klerk cannot be believed when he says that six nuclear bombs were built without foreign help. And have they really been dismantled? If so, isn't this simply to keep them out of the hands of a new government?"

Angola

Government, UNITA To Meet in Abidjan 12 Apr

LD0504232693 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Interview with Aldomiro da Conceicao, Angolan presidential spokesman, and Marcos Samondo, UNITA representative in New York, by correspondent Walter Medeiros on 5 April; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Angolan Government will resume their dialogue on 12 April in Abidjan. The official announcement is to be made within the next few days by the UN secretary general. Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio has found out that the new round of talks will begin on Monday [12 April]. Walter Medeiros reports:

[Medeiros] All signs are that Luanda has accepted the U.S. proposal: A meeting with UNITA on Monday in Abidjan. The UN secretary general is expected to make the announcement in the next few days, but RDP spoke to both sides this evening and heard about their availability to talk on this date and at this location.

Angolan presidential spokesman Aldomiro da Conceicao has said the government accepts the holding of talks on 12 April in Abidjan:

[Begin recording] [Conceicao] The government is not opposed to the meeting taking place on the 12th and it is also not opposed to Abidjan as its location. Margaret Anstee was going to sort out the question of the date and place after consulting the two sides. We do not disagree with Abidjan. We just wanted it to take place in Africa, in an African capital. We rejected Geneva, but we accepted any African capital, although Addis Ababa suited us better. [passage omitted]

[Medeiros] At the moment Gen. Higinio Carneiro and Faustino Muteka are in South Africa, they are to meet George Moose, the U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, and South African leaders. What is the objective of this diplomatic initiative?

[Conceicao] The initiative is part of the exploratory contacts being held so far between Angola and the U.S. Administration.

[Medeiros] And also for a normalization of relations between Angola and South Africa?

[Conceicao] And South Africa; we also wish to normalize and remove all sources of tension in relations with South Africa, namely with regard to South Africa's support for UNITA. [passage omitted]

[Medeiros] In your opinion, are there conditions for an agreement at the next meeting and is it likely to lead to peace in Angola?

[Conceicao] We are optimistic regarding a cease-fire agreement. This is not unlikely, we could reach such an agreement. [end recording]

[Medeiros] UNITA wants a cease-fire, but within a wider context. Marcos Samondo, UNITA's representative in New York, also confirmed a dialogue for the 12th in Abidjan:

[Begin recording] [Samondo] We believe that next week, at the beginning of the week the talks could start, but for protocol reasons we will let the UN secretary general make the official announcement. That is all I want to say. All signs are that after consultations with the sides there is a consensus on next week for the talks. [passage omitted]

[Medeiros] What about the location: Addis Ababa or Abidjan?

[Samondo] It is probably not wise to be speculating at this point, but all signs are that Abidjan is probably the location which enjoys the consensus of the sides at the moment, but we await the official announcement. [passage omitted]

[Medeiros] What are the points UNITA will be taking to the next round of talks?

[Samondo] There are obviously several points. First, we think the Bicesse question requires expansion. The question of the cease-fire, we think it has other aspects—it cannot be isolated. The cease-fire has to be linked to safety guarantees, release of prisoners. It has to be linked to the mechanisms for the implementation of the cease-fire. This means that the UN role, an increase in the number of UN staff, the UN mandate will be essential. Hence, we do not think the cease-fire is an isolated matter, but it has to be linked to the other aspects so that once the cease-fire is signed it will be a long-lasting one. [end recording] [passage omitted]

MPLA Official Reacts to Democratic Party's Peace Plan

MB0404094093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Apr 93

[text] Joao Lourenco, information secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, has reacted to the proposals made by Alberto Neto, president of the Angolan Democratic Party [PDA].

[Begin Lourenco recording] On what grounds does Mr. Alberto Neto propose the disbanding of the government? It is not only a question of waking up in a good mood and then going to the radio microphones to say that the government should be disbanded. There should be a basis for such a demand. I would like to know what has prompted Mr. Alberto Neto to wake up in a good mood and then say that the government should be disbanded. People should enlighten me so that I may refute Mr. Neto's arguments. It is possible that Mr. Alberto Neto is on the same wavelength as the National Union for the

Total Independence of Angola, claiming that the September 1992 elections were fraudulent? If Mr. Alberto Neto feels that his party is capable of verifying that the elections were fraudulent, unlike the United Nations, then he should prove so. The United Nations has regarded the September 1992 elections as free and fair. [end recording]

Opposition Leader Responds to Neto Proposal

MB0504144093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said it is not possible for all the political parties to be involved in negotiations between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. He said this in a letter sent to Angolan Democratic Party [PDA] leader Alberto Neto. The Angolan head of state was answering a message from the PDA leader which proposed the annulment of all institutions in the country resulting from the elections held in September last year, as well as the creation of a transitional government and preparations for new elections.

A number of political parties also commented on Alberto Neto's proposal. The Social Democratic Party [PSD] said the stand adopted by the PDA leader is a photocopy of the stand adopted by Dr. Jonas Savimbi who did not accept the election results in Angola. PSD President Bengue Pedro Joao reminded Alberto Neto that there is no police belonging to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in Angola. There is only the national, the government police.

[Begin Joao recording] Frankly speaking, I do not know why Dr. Alberto Neto makes this proposal. I do not know why he proposes the sending of blue helmets to Angola. It is not for political parties to call for the arrival of blue helmets. This prerogative should be reserved for a legitimate government, as is the case with our government. [end recording]

Bengue Pedro Joao said just like Jonas Savimbi, the PDA leader is proposing a transitional government because both of them are bad losers.

[Begin Joao recording] We cannot play with our people. We cannot treat the Angolan people like dolls that we can manipulate the way we want. All the Angolan people voted freely. No one forced people to vote for this or that party. During the electoral campaign, we all made a promise to our people. We promised peace, progress, and development. No one told the Angolan people in his program: I will resume war if I lose elections. In this context, we must respect our people. In a democratic system, we cannot usurp power. Power is delegated and it is the people who delegate power through elections. The people studied our party programs. They voted for the MPLA and this party won. We have to accept defeat. [end recording]

Parliament Hears MPLA Motion Against UNITA, Savimbi

MB0304065093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Text] The proceedings of the National Assembly were adjourned today and the deputies will hold a plenary session on 6 April. Today, the deputies approved five amendments to the Statutes of Deputies and to the report from the commission that drafted the National Assembly Budget.

The Statutes of the Deputies was approved with two votes against and one abstention. The deputies evaluated a draft document submitted by Deputy Angela da Gama from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], which appeals to members of parliaments throughout the world.

[Begin recording] [Da Gama] To condemn the leadership of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], including Jonas Savimbi, for refusing to accept the 29-30 September 1992 election results and for resuming war in Angola;

To effectively pressure UNITA's leadership and Jonas Savimbi by closing the organization's offices abroad, closing communications facilities, namely via satellite and through the radio waves of the Voice of America, and discontinuing all types of logistic, political, diplomatic and material support for that organization as long as it does not desist from war and fails to scrupulously adhere to the peace accords;

To condemn and take concrete measures against all those, including countries, which give logistic and military equipment to Jonas Savimbi, and facilitate mercenary activities, namely South Africa and the Republic of Zaire;

To support the elected Angolan Government in the political, diplomatic and material fields so that it may deal with the war of destruction waged by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi and his main followers, thereby saving the emerging Angolan democracy. We think that this is an important aspect because by failing to abide by the election results which led to the creation of the main democratic institutions, Jonas Savimbi intends to take power by force, thereby disrupting the ongoing democratic process.

To support the elected Angolan Government in the implementation of the development projects that have been disrupted by the war the UNITA leadership has launched in order to ease the effects that the ongoing military conflict have on the living conditions of the people;

To establish a huge movement of active sympathy for and solidarity with the Angolan people with a view to urgently mobilizing and channeling humanitarian aid that they need in order to cope with famine, diseases and misery caused by the war and drought;

To render more effective the role played by the observers to the Bicesse Accords and the UN mission in order to permit the reestablishment of those accords and the unconditional implementation of all their clauses;

To adopt a vigorous and suitable international response against Jonas Savimbi and his main followers in terms of the international law and procedures, should they not unconditionally halt the war and create the conditions for the full implementation of the Bicesse Accords by 30 April 1993. [end recording]

A parliament commission consisting of MPLA, UNITA, Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA] and Democratic Renewal Party deputies has been tasked with redrafting that motion in order to adapt it to the latest developments in Angola.

At today's session the commission that drafted the National Assembly budget presented its report to the deputies. Deputy Assuncao Vahekeni, a member of that commission, read the report. We bring you the final portion of the report:

[Begin Vahekeni recording] The deputies are informed that the present budget exceeds by 31,409,394 billion kwanzas the amount earmarked in the State General Budget. The deficit has been due to the fact the National Assembly approved its budget after the Council of Ministers had already established the National Assembly Budget at 501,117,710 billion kwanzas. It has been agreed that both the State General Budget and the budgets of other agencies will be adjusted in about four months. So, the deputies should not worry about the current deficit. [end recording]

The report was also put to the vote. It was approved with only seven abstentions.

That was a brief report of what happened at today's session of the National Assembly. There are other aspects that should not even be mentioned. I will recall that Deputy Benjamim da Silva, leader of the FNLA parliament group, announced that he would get married tomorrow and that all the deputies and other interested persons could attend the reception to be held at Hotel Panorama at 1500 [1400 GMT]. There were many who believed it, but I did not because today it is April Fool's Day.

Official on Subsidies to Demobilized Soldiers

MB0604081493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Demobilized soldiers restarted receiving their subsidies today. For organizational reasons, the Demobilized Soldiers Support Interministerial Office, Gianda, only started paying those demobilized soldiers who had never been attended to on previous occasions, or then those former soldiers who had only received partial

attention. Gianda Technical Director Colonel Afonso Neto has said priority is being given to soldiers and noncommissioned officers.

[Begin Neto recording] There are many people who must still be attended to, as far as subsidies are concerned. We must not mix those two lots. Subsidies are subsidies and payments are payments. Procedures are completely different for each case and we must not mix them. First, we began with subsidies and we are giving priority to noncommissioned officers and soldiers. I think we will be able to put an end to subsidies to soldiers and noncommissioned officers in another two to three weeks, should the system work well and should there be no orders to the contrary. One, we will then automatically turn to officers in view of the reduction in the numbers of personnel who must still be awaiting their subsidies. [sentence as heard] [end recording] [passage omitted]

UNITA Reportedly Shoots at UN Plane in Uige

MB0504191093 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 5 Apr 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement landed itself in the bad books of the UN World Food Program [WFP] today after an incident at Uige airport in which a WFP plane came under fire. Despite the resumption of the Angolan civil war, WFP has been trying to get relief supplies into areas under both UNITA and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government control, but in some places like Huambo, which UNITA captured last month, they have been unable to get access. Now it seems relief flights to Uige could be in jeopardy. On the line to Luanda, Rage Omar asked WFP's director, Philip Borrel, what happened at Uige airport?

[Begin recording] [Borrel] Well, an Antonov-32 of the WFP flying its usual mercy mission to Uige in northern Angola this morning came under machine gun fire from UNITA troops on the ground as it landed and taxied on the runway toward the unloading area.

[Omar] Now, was anyone hurt in this incident?

[Borrel] Well, one of the crew was badly hurt in the leg and the aircraft received 45 shots.

[Omar] Now, was this plane clearly marked with UN or WFP logos?

[Borrel] This plane was marked with the UNWFP marking. You can see from far away and it had all the needed clearances.

[Omar] So, there is no way that anyone could have mistaken it for anything else, but a UN plane?

[Borrel] This is my main concern and because I don't understand how a plane cleared by UNITA, landing and

taxing on a runway, going to discharge the cargo where the Caritas [Catholic Church relief agency] priests were waiting with their trucks, be suddenly surrounded and fired at on both sides.

[Omar] Now, how do you know that it was UNITA who shot at the plane?

[Borrel] Because at Uige airport there is nobody else but UNITA troops.

[Omar] So, it's a UNITA area and no one else but UNITA could have shot at the plane.

[Borrel] Correct.

[Omar] Now, what is the WFP going to do? Are you going to cease all other flights into UNITA areas from now on?

[Borrel] I think we will suspend for the time being all flights to Uige until we receive a clear explanation from UNITA about this incident.

[Omar] Now, when you talk to UNITA what kind of things will you be saying to them?

[Borrel] Well, I don't know if I will talk to them. They have to talk to me first because I would like to receive a clear, written explanation of the incident.

[Omar] Were you satisfied with the assurances that UNITA had given to you up to the point of this incident?

[Borrel] I will see.

[Omar] It sounds like a no to me.

[Borrel] I don't know for the time being. You see, the problem is (?hot). Here we are living under heavy pressure. I have been only myself in the plane that has been shot at and we are very concerned about all our colleagues here and the lives of our colleagues. [sentence as heard]

[Omar] But on the whole you are fairly skeptical about UNITA assurances of safety and their guarantees.

[Borrel] I am puzzled. I am really puzzled today because I thought that Uige was a place where there was no problem.

[Omar] But evidently not.

[Borrel] Evidently not. [end recording]

UNITA 'Press Ganging' Youths in Cuanza Norte

MB0204175893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Text] In Cuanza Norte Province, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is pressganging youths into its ranks in order to use them in terrorist attacks against the people. On 29 March more than 10 children were threatened with death if they did

not join a group of Jonas Savimbi's men who had been instructed to destroy the bridge over the Lucala River in Cassoalala. In addition to their weapons, Savimbi's troops also carried one tonne of South African-made TNT explosives.

Local military sources said Cambambe would have been isolated if the bridge had been destroyed, and UNITA would have the way open to occupy the town militarily.

General Staff Spokesman Says Situation 'Stationary'

MB0504201393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota, spokesman for the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, said today that the military situation in the country is stationary.

[Begin Jota recording] The main focus of tension are still located in the cities of Cuito and Menongue. Forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola continue to shell those cities with a view to occupying them.

UNITA Reports Successes in Lunda Sul, Norte

MB0504194193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Mar 93

[Text] Two trucks, one Scania and one Toyota, were burned in Lunda Norte Province three days ago. They had been traveling from Dundo to Lucala. Donato Catanha, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cock-erel [Vorgan] correspondent in the area, reports seven government troops were killed as a result of the attack. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] also captured large quantities of war materiel on the battleground.

The glorious, patriotic, and revolutionary FALA forces attacked the joint People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]-Riot Police forces in Saurimo, the capital of Lunda Sul Province. (Muti Iacavela), the Vorgan correspondent in the area, reports those clashes occurred after a FAPLA battalion tried to steal the people's possessions in Samulondo village, some 15 km south of Saurimo. Fighting lasted some 10 minutes. In its hasty flight, the enemy left five soldiers confirmed killed on the ground, three AK-47 weapons, 305 rounds of ammunition, three clips for AK weapons, one pair of boots, and assorted goods stolen from the people.

MPLA Reportedly Executes 93 Civilians in Dundo

MB0504195793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] has executed more than 93 civilians, including National Union for the Total

Independence of Angola [UNITA] supporters and militants as well as Zairian citizens, in Lunda Norte Province's Dundo District.

Donato Catanha, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports those citizens were detained on 7 January and subsequently sent to the Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Security and Intelligence of Angola's jail in Catanda, where they were tortured, executed, and buried in a mass grave. Others were thrown into the Luachimo River on 28 March.

Such genocidal behavior has been strongly rejected by the people of Lunda Norte Province, who are asking the international community to condemn the MPLA-PT for systematically violating universal human rights.

Botswana

Defense Force Troops Leave for UN Duty in Mozambique

MB0304182093 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] A contingent of 740 troops from Botswana has left Gaborone for Mozambique. The soldiers will be deployed in Mozambique as part of the UN peace-keeping operation in the country. More than 300 troops from Botswana are already stationed in Somalia, where they form part of the multinational force comprising Operation Restore Hope.

Lesotho

Paper Profiles BCP Party Leader Mokhele

MB0204164193 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Apr 93 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Pimpernel in From the Cold"]

[Text] Ntsu Mokhehle, once known as his country's Scarlet Pimpernel, became the target of bounty hunters as he led the Basutoland Congress Party [BCP] from exile after Chief Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party [BNP] seized power in 1970.

Last week he led the party he founded in 1952 to a crushing victory over his political rivals in the first democratic elections in 23 years.

The ravages of time and exile have taken their toll on Mokhehle, now a frail 74. But he shows no signs of bitterness. In a pre-election interview, he expressed a desire for reconciliation on which the Basotho nation could begin reconstruction.

Mokhehle has spent his entire adult life fighting political battles. In the mid-1940s, he was one of the African National Congress [ANC] Youth League members who

drafted the Programme of Action which launched the ANC into a new defiant mode in the '50s.

He was a Youth League delegate to the conference which adopted the document. He also activated the formation of the Pan African Solidarity Conference (Pasco), a formation of political groupings from Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho.

He was a member of the district council of Maseru for three years and in 1958 flew to London to lobby the British for a new constitution.

In 1964, while a member of the official opposition, he was in the delegation which went to London to negotiate a new constitution for an independent Lesotho. In the independence election of 1966 BCP was beaten by the BNP and Mokhehle became leader of the opposition.

His life changed dramatically when he led the BCP into the first post-independence elections in 1970. When it became clear that the BCP had won the elections, Jonathan suspended the constitution and abrogated parliament. More than 500 people died in the unrest that followed, and Mokhehle was jailed for two years.

He fled the country in 1974 after a failed coup to unseat Jonathan. It was from this point that Mokhehle assumed Scarlet Pimpernel status. He was often reported to have been in Lesotho, or reported seen in Soweto, Qwaqwa, Zambia or Botswana. There were even Lesotho government claims that he was seen recruiting members for the BCP in South African mines.

The BCP's military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), launched its first major hostilities in 1979 when the Maseru post office was attacked.

In an interview in 1979, Mokhehle disclosed that members of the LLA had been trained in Libya together with cadres of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC), which was much in line with Mokhehle's Pan Africanist leanings.

Jonathan, under pressure to end the violent attacks, started talking in 1981 about holding elections. However, the BCP refused to have anything to do with elections unless they were supervised by the United Nations.

After all the years in exile, Mokhehle has finally realised his dream of leading the Basotho to democracy. In Qoaling constituency, where he was returned with a majority of well over 5,000, a young woman declared, as she watched the long queues of voters: "My mother died last week. My father was among those killed by Jonathan's police. It is sad that my mother did not live at least to see the movement finally get into power."

But a BCP government knows that its problems are not just internal. The question of relations with South Africa must come up soon. There is a certain level of realism about the situation and it is accepted that South Africa will always remain the major partner in the relationship.

Mozambique

Demobilized Soldiers Mutiny in Nampula

MB0504182193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Yet another mutiny involving demobilized soldiers took place in the country today, this time in the city of Nampula. A group of more than 100 Mozambique Armed Forces demobilized soldiers mutinied near the Nampula Provincial Government building this evening. They were demanding to be paid some funds that were allegedly made available by the central government to help former soldiers reintegrated into society.

Radio Mozambique has learned from the group's spokesman that the amount of 57,500 meticals paid to some of them by a team from Maputo, some two weeks ago, is rather paltry if one takes into account the cost of living in the country. He added his colleagues in Maputo are each receiving more than 2 million meticals. [passage omitted]

Assembly Chairman Receives European Parliament Deputy

MB0504192093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, Assembly of the Republic chairman, received European Parliament Deputy Joaquim Miranda in Maputo today. The two men exchanged views on the situation in Mozambique and Portugal, as well as Mozambique's peace efforts and the international community's participation in the process.

Joaquim Miranda is the head of the leftist coalition in the European Parliament and Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee member. He is in Mozambique after attending the African, Caribbean, Pacific Countries-EEC conference in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, which discussed the Angolan and Mozambican peace processes, among other things.

Dhlakama Meets EEC Parliamentarians in Maringue

MB0504134893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] EEC deputies currently visiting Mozambique met with Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama at his general headquarters in Maringue, Sofala Province, yesterday. Henri Saby, head of the delegation and chairman of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific States-EEC Development and Cooperation Committee, called on Renamo to respect the Rome accords. Henri Saby said that if (?Renamo) follows the path of dialogue and accepts the elections results, whether it wins or loses, it will always receive EEC assistance.

Saby said the EEC is making great efforts to finance important projects in Mozambique. Some of the projects

have already been implemented, while others are under way. EEC is currently the largest donor of international assistance in Mozambique.

Namibia

IMF Delegation Says Economic Policy 'Prudent'

MB0604080493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0203 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Windhoek April 5 SAPA—The International Monetary Fund was very satisfied with the "pragmatic and prudent" economic policies pursued by Namibia to date and very supportive of the Namibian Government, a visiting delegation told Prime Minister Hage Geingob on Monday [5 April].

The IMF delegation arrived in Namibia last week to inspect the country's economic and financial policy. Although Namibia is a member of the IMF, it has not borrowed any money from the fund.

Finance Minister Gert Hanekom told SAPA this was because Namibia was not classified as a "least developed country" and was not entitled to "cheap money". It could only borrow on hard terms, "something we can do without at the moment".

IMF Africa Department head and delegation leader Edwin Bornemann said it was IMF policy to visit each of its member countries once a year to promote world employment and growth.

The delegation is due to leave Namibia later this week.

Government Drafts Plans for Angolan Refugee Influx

MB0204194093 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Text] Namibia's Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs Freda Williams says her government is drafting contingency plans to cope with the expected increased influx of Angolan refugees into Namibia. According to Dr. Williams, about 6,000 Angolans have already crossed the Namibian border and many more are expected to follow. Dr. Williams was on the line from Windhoek to Steyn de Preuter in Johannesburg:

[Begin recording] [Williams] The complete destruction of Huambo has led to most of the Angolans leaving Huambo, and they were facing the worst, but now we are expecting plus or minus 12,000 in the direction of Namibia. Our northern areas—Kaokoland, Ovamboland, and Kavangoland—are filled up with the refugees. We do not have infrastructure intact and as a result, because of the cross-border relationship, some of them are putting up with their families, and as you know, Namibia is trapped by the drought situation. The local population have indicated to the government that they

can no longer cope, and that the government has to take care of the Angolan refugees.

[De Preuter] Do you have an idea how many Angolans have fled into Namibia?

[Williams] At this moment we have a statistic of 5,700 there, who are put up with their families. But you know, at (Seria) refugee camp we have over 600.

[De Preuter] And you are expecting many more to come?

[Williams] And now the wave, according to the information, is that there are about 12,000 moving towards the direction of Namibia.

[De Preuter] Are you cooperating with UNHCR [UN High Commission for Refugees], World Food Program, and other nongovernmental organizations in order to do something about those refugees?

[Williams] Yes. We have a task force comprising of the line ministries, the UNHCR, Red Cross, and World Health Organization, and also with the Council of Churches in Namibia. We have a well-established infrastructure in terms of that whole organization, let me say, not infrastructure. This task force has drawn up some contingency plans as to how Namibia can cope with the possible influx of refugees from Angola. Incidentally, I was hearing that there are scheduled talks between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] on 12 April. If these talks fail, definitely, it is going to cause more to increase the attacks, and increase the fight between the two forces, which may increase the influx of refugees into Namibia also. [end recording]

Swaziland

Prince Bhekimpi Forms Special Anti-Pudemo Squad

MB0304120993 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 3 Apr 93 pp 1, 32

[By Gordon Mbuli]

[Text] Enkhamba Chief and former Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi has formed a special "crack" squad to deal with Pudemo [Peoples United Democratic Movement].

The special regiment of 140 men is to be announced tomorrow at the Nkhamba Royal Residence at a meeting called by Prince Bhekimpi.

In addition to the 140 men, there will be 10 who will operate as a secret force.

Officially, the duty of the squad of 140 men will be to ensure the safety of Prince Bhekimpi and his subjects at Nkhamba, while the duty of the secret force will be to eliminate any member of Pudemo who is viewed by the elders to be trouble-some in the area.

Prince Bhekimpi announced he was forming the special squad last week in a resident's meeting held at the Nkhamba Royal Residence on Sunday.

In that meeting, residents said Prince Bhekimpi ordered them to appoint 10 men from each of the 14 subareas at Nkhamba who are to be sent for special training on the new assignment.

The venue of the training school is also being kept a secret.

Pudemo members who are also subjects of Prince Bhekimpi have threatened to disrupt the meeting tomorrow and have also vowed that they are ready for any confrontation with the chief's new impi.

Police are to be sent to prevent a violent confrontation at tomorrow's meeting.

Meanwhile, the executive committee of Pudemo also announced yesterday it will soon call a congress where a resolution will be taken on how their members who are residents of Nkhamba are to be protected.

The residents said Prince Bhekimpi informed them that Pudemo was out to kill him.

They alleged that Prince Bhekimpi informed them at the meeting last Sunday that Pudemo members in that area have already appointed their candidate to assume the chieftaincy at Nkhamba once he is eliminated.

They said it was for this reason that he asked them to appoint the special squad to protect him and loyal subjects to him.

Pudemo members at Nkhamba claimed yesterday that since the two aborted rallies, they are being harassed by loyalists to Prince Bhekimpi.

They also claimed that Prince Bhekimpi stated clearly that should any member of the Nkhamba community be subjected to harassment by Pudemo members, that will mean 10 Pudemo members eliminated.

The Pudemo residents of Nkhamba told SWAZI NEWS that Prince Bhekimpi and his impi are accusing them of instigating the community to rebel against the local authority there.

Prince Bhekimpi could not be found when sought for comments on the meeting tomorrow.

However, Pudemo president, Mr Kison Shongwe addressing a press conference in this office said if the Prince feels his life is threatened, he should ask for police protection, rather than creating his own impi.

He said Nkhamba is part and parcel of Swaziland and is also subjected to the laws governing this country.

"But because he is encouraged to go public and form an army is clear indication that he is doing all this will all the support from the powers that be.

"We at Pudemo have tried to exercise tolerance. We expected the powers that be to respond in a like manner when we announced our rallies at Nkhaba, but they resorted to violence.

"The government's violent behaviour was shown by the harassment and torture meted out to some of our members who were detained on the 21st of March.

"We are watching."

The Pudemo secretary general, Mr Dominic Mngomezulu said a Pudemo congress might be summoned soon to take a resolution on what steps are to be taken on the harassment of their members at Nkhaba.

Prince Bhekimpi Claims Pudemo Hides Arms at Gold Mine

MB0504094493 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 5 Apr 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Vuyisile Hlatshwayo: "Pudemo Has Arms Cache in Mine, Says Bhekimpi"]

[Text] The People's [United] Democratic Movement (Pudemo) has hidden a large cache of arms in Forbes Reef Gold mine in Malolotja.

This was disclosed yesterday by Nkhaba Chief, Prince Bhekimpi.

Addressing his subjects in a meeting Prince Bhekimpi charged that his chieftdom was awash with Pudemo guns which have been smuggled into his chieftdom by the movement to eliminate him and his loyal subjects.

Prince Bhekimpi lambasted members of the movement for their nefarious activities in his chieftdom.

He said his subjects would comb the chieftdom in a bid to get rid of the arms of war.

He further stated that all members of community with guns would have to produce their licences.

He said Pudemo was on a mission to cause anarchy and chaos in his chieftdom.

The chief ordered his subjects to be alert and check the activities of Pudemo.

He therefore, called for the nomination of 120 strong men who would scrutinize and screen his subjects in order to get rid of all rebellious and recalcitrant subjects from the chieftdom.

He outlined the uphill task of the 120 men as to liaise with the police.

The chief said all subjects who were involved in evil activities like thuggery, adultery, witchcraft and party politics would be dealt with accordingly by the 120 men in their respective areas.

Prince Bhekimpi said they (men) would keep close surveillance at the subjects.

This body of 120 men would be known as "Mangwane" [Swazis] and each of the 12 areas under Bhekimpi would have to nominate 10 men.

According to the chief, the 120 men who would be policing the areas, should start their duties by early next month.

He added that in case problems arose they (men) would inform him and the police.

Prince Bhekimpi said that would ensure that there was stability and peace in Nkhaba.

He put it clear that the formation of "Mangwane" was prompted by the recent aborted rally of Pudemo.

Prince Bhekimpi also said that his chieftdom was ridden with Pudemo members to whom he attributed all problems of the area.

Article Views Corruption in Government Circles

MB0204192293 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Apr 93 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Millions Misused"—all figures as published]

[Text] Shabby administration and fraudulent civil servants have drained millions of Emalangeni from government.

The latest annual report of the Accountant General presents a frightening account of the state of affairs in the misuse of government finances.

It reports that fraud and theft is on a rapid rise.

Because of lack of control, government is still being owed close to half a million Emalangeni by civil servants who have failed to settle their car advances, in some cases, for the past three years.

Thousands of Emalangeni have been paid to people who were long fired from government or left on their own.

According to the report civil servants have now abandoned stealing hard cash and have instead resorted to using order books through fictitious purchases from non-existent suppliers.

There is a continued rise in the theft of government motor vehicles despite the fact that drivers and night watchmen under whose custody the vehicles are stolen are being brought to book and charged.

These are some of the reasons why government is losing money:

—Payment of salaries to civil servants who have long resigned, retired or dismissed.

Mr Dlamini says the problem of overpayment will continue unless ministers and departments can put their acts together to inform the system to stop payment of salaries for those persons who no longer deserve payment by government.

—Four ministries and departments overspent their overall appropriation by a total amount of E[Emalangeni] 1,511,399.22. These over expenditure occurred mainly through CTA [Central Transport Administration] charges and consumable materials and supplies.

The biggest culprit was the police department which overspent by over E1 million.

This is how the government establishment overspent:

- Private and Cabinet by E31,438.38.
- Police department by E1,601,806.94.
- Tinkhundla department by E229,609.86.
- Defence by E39,567.14.

—Tour advances. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been cited as the worst ministry to give the Treasury Department headaches in the repayment of advances.

The report says that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is presently seeking authority from the Ministry of Finance to write-off E75,212.55 which remains uncleared by non-civil servants.

Mr Dlamini reports: "In the case of civil servants, recoveries are made from their salaries at the shortest possible time, 14 days after they return from the tour.

"The same treatment cannot be meted to non-civil servants as they are not in the government payroll."

Mr Dlamini said in accordance with standing regulations, further advances are refused to those who have failed to pay previous advances.

"I was, however, forced this year to violate this regulation by extending tour advances to some members of a highly powered delegation with a promise that they would clear their present and previous advances when they returned from the tour.

"Those advances remained uncleared by the end of the financial year," he wrote.

Zambia

Former President Denies Involvement in 'Zero Option' Plan

MB0504170193 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Apr 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In spite of the Zambian Government's state of emergency and the detention of members of the main opposition party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], allegations of new plots are coming thick and fast. The ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] accused both Iraq and Iran of being implicated in

the so-called "Zero Option" plan to overthrow it and their embassies were closed down. Now the Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn is being linked with a shadowy new organization and the stories (?have drawn) a strong denial from UNIP's former leader, Zambia's ex-president Kenneth Kaunda. From Lusaka, Rob Makai faxed us this report:

[Makai] According to the government-owned ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, a clandestine organization called Kasa, which is short for Kaunda and Saddam, was formed last year with the intention of fomenting political, economic and social unrest so as to remove the MMD government. The DAILY MAIL alleges that Kasa is closely linked to the "Zero Option" plan, whose discovery led to the imposition of the state of emergency. The DAILY MAIL reports that a member of Kasa travelled to Nigeria, where he obtained a false passport and proceeded to Iraq, where the DAILY MAIL claims that the Baghdad regime pledged to give the Kasa project \$21 million. The money was to be channeled through the Indian-registered Baroda Bank and to reach the recipients in Zambia through Kaunda's own peace foundation.

Kenneth Kaunda, however, has totally denied any knowledge of, or association with, either Kasa or the "Zero Option" plan. He says he has not received anything from Iraq and does not know anything about the Baroda Bank. Kaunda described all the allegations as rubbish and said that his opponents were just afraid of his shadow.

Zairian Soldiers Release Detained Army Captain

MB0204175993 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Text] Zairian soldiers at Casumbalesa Border Post have released Zambia Army Captain Dias Mwanza, who was abducted last week. Zaire's Katanga Province Governor, Mr. Gabriel Chungu wa Muzaza, handed over Cap. Mwanza in Chililabombwe to Copperbelt Minister Kangwa Nsuluka. Mwanza is in good health. Governor wa Muzaza expressed concern at the high rate of motor vehicle (?stops) along the Zambia-Zaire border but hoped the relations between the two countries will remain sound.

Zimbabwe

Briton Killed in Incident at Presidential Residence

MB0604144393 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 25 Mar 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: Briton Killed in State House Accident"]

[Text] Police yesterday refuted reports that President Mugabe's guards gunned down the son of the Governor of the Bank of England last Sunday morning, saying the Briton was killed in a car accident.

The British High Commission in Harare confirmed that the son of Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the governor of the central bank, died when his car crashed into a road block outside the official residence of President Mugabe. He was 30.

A spokesperson for the High Commission said she had heard reports of a shoot-out but these had been quashed by the police. Police said no single shot was fired.

Reports reaching THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE say Mr Leigh-Pemberton (Jnr) was killed on Sunday Mar 14 at about 3:00 am when he was coming from a dinner hosted by his friends at a local restaurant.

He is reported to have driven on the closed section of the road between President Mugabe's official residence and the State House, crashing through the steel security barriers which are erected every night.

The steel barriers are said to have ripped off the roof of the car the Briton was driving before he drove into a lamp post and died instantly. He was believed to be alone. President Mugabe is believed to have been home at the time of the incident.

Some reports say when Mr Leigh-Pemberton (Jnr) drove through the barriers the presidential guard shot at him and his car swerved, hitting a lamp-post. His body is said to have been dismembered.

The steel security barriers outside President Mugabe's house have been in use for several years. The public has called for their removal on numerous occasions following late night shootings in which motorists have either been killed or wounded by the guards.

The remains of Mr Leigh-Pemberton, who had safari interests in Zimbabwe, are said to have been held in Zimbabwe for some days before they were released to the relatives for burial.

Officials at the British High Commission said the remains had finally been flown to England where a burial was expected soon.

Government Discloses Plans To Reduce Army Size

MB0404080993 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 25 Mar 93 p 1

[Report by Regis Nyamakanga: "Plans To Reduce Army"]

[Text] The government of President Mugabe, which is implementing IMF and World Bank-backed austerity measures, is reportedly planning to reduce the size of its army, said to be about 75,000-strong, by approximately 40 percent to cut its defence spending, rated the third largest in Africa.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Moven Mahachi, confirmed this week that his ministry was currently engaged in consultations regarding the possible reduction of the size of the army.

But he could not give details.

Sources have said that reduction of Zimbabwe's army could be considerable with a view to retention of a leaner "elite" force.

Apparently the demobilisation of the army would be carried out in phases depending on the prevailing political and security situation in the region.

Sources said demobilised forces would be given severance packages and where possible maybe re-assigned to civilian jobs.

The current budget of the Ministry of Defence is estimated upwards of \$1.3 billion annually, about \$794 million of which is accounted for by salaries and wages for the national army and the airforce.

Over the years, pressure has been mounting from opposition parties at home and some private individuals for government to reduce its defence spending. Officials defended the high budget saying most of it was being channelled towards the maintenance of our oil pipelines in Mozambique where at least 5,000 soldiers are stationed.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that of its budget the Ministry of Defence spends about \$2 million per day on its operations in the former Portuguese colony.

The security situation in the Southern African region, which was once enveloped in factional wars and cross-border attacks by South Africa, sources said had greatly improved, allowing Zimbabwe to consider the reduction of its defence expenditure.

The government of President Mugabe, which has adopted IMF and World Bank-backed reforms to reshape its economy battered by many years of command rule, has also announced plans to reduce the size of its bloated civil service.

Over the years, the government has kept mum about the actual size of the army and its activities in Mozambique. But now defence officials have announced a pull-out of Zimbabwean soldiers from Mozambique following the October 4, 1992 peace accord between the warring parties in Mozambique.

Government To Send 1,000 More Troops to Somalia

MB0504134993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Zimbabwe is to send an additional 1,000 troops to join the United Nations military force in war-torn Somalia. An army spokesman said the troops would leave Harare before the 1st of next month [May] when the UN is due to take over command of a 23-nation force from the U.S.

Zimbabwe already has 162 troops in Somalia helping the UN-led force restore order and protect famine relief operations in the chaotic nation.

Cote d'Ivoire

Prime Minister Leads Delegation to Diouf Investiture

AB0504200093 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Abdou Diouf, who has been elected president of the Republic of Senegal for the third time, was officially sworn-in on 3 April in Dakar. Nicholas Sagou, who was in Dakar, reports on the ceremony:

[Begin Sagou recording] The solemn swearing-in ceremony took place at the premises of the National Assembly in Dakar. Cote d'Ivoire, the only country to attend the ceremony, was represented by a 15-member delegation led by Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara. To us, the presence of a high-level Ivorian delegation at this ceremony indicates three things. First, it is the sign of the esteem, respect, confidence, and mutual admiration that our two heads of state, Abdou Diouf and Houphouet-Boigny, have for each other. This Ivorian presence in Dakar is also proof of the exceptionally solid and historical relationship existing between the two countries and of the social and economic interests binding the Senegalese and Ivorian peoples. Do not both Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal belong to organs of integration such as the West African Economic Community, the Economic Community of West African States, and so on? The third reason that explains our country's participation in this swearing-in ceremony of President Abdou Diouf is that Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal, as well as all the countries of the continent are currently experiencing or going through a period of democratization which is not at all easy. So, President Abdou Diouf, who has just emerged from a difficult democratization exercise, needs support and encouragement. In addition to the message of congratulations that President Houphouet-Boigny addressed to him following the announcement of the result of the elections, the president also made it a point to send a very high-ranking delegation to represent him at this swearing-in ceremony. The presence of our prime minister in Dakar is therefore a gesture which was highly appreciated by the Government and people of Senegal, who accorded him a very cordial and brotherly welcome. [passage omitted] [end recording]

IMF Delegation Arrives, Meets Prime Minister

AB0504195693 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Excerpt] A delegation of the International Monetary Fund [IMF] arrived for a 15-day working visit in our country. The delegation met Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara on 3 April in the presence of three of his ministers. Lazare Aka Sahie was there:

[Begin recording] [Sahie] The delegation took stock of the 15 days of their working visit in our country and talked about their analysis and studies of the economic

situation prevailing in our country and drew up prospects for the country. This was the purpose of the meeting between the IMF delegation and the prime minister at his office yesterday afternoon. The IMF delegation was led by Mr. Francois Christian, who headed the mission.

During the press briefing with newsmen, Mr. Christian explained the purpose of the IMF delegation's visit to Cote d'Ivoire and the preoccupations that marked the discussions:

[Christian] It was a routine mission. The delegations spent 15 days at the request of the Ivorian authorities to review the activities and the results of the year 1992 and then jointly analyze the 1993 prospects. We therefore examined specific economic issues such as internal and external debts, the restructuring of the banking system, the development and the implementation of the government's social program. This is the kind of issue we discussed.

[Sahie] Mr. Christian said he was reassured by the current economic reforms. He said the IMF will continue to give assistance to Cote d'Ivoire in order for her to overcome the difficulties brought about by the internal debts and the drop in the price of raw materials. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Houphouet-Boigny Meets Cameroonian Foreign Minister

AB0504205593 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny, granted an audience to Ferdinand Oyono, the Cameroonian foreign minister late this morning. Here are more details with Toure Junior:

[Begin recording] [Toure] The audience took place at the president's private Cocody residence at around 1345. Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy was present at the meeting. The Cameroonian foreign minister is on a friendly visit to our country.

[Oyono] The purpose of my meeting with President Houphouet-Boigny today and whom we, affectionately and with respect, call the Old Man, falls within the framework of the bonds of friendship that exist between President Houphouet-Boigny and President Biya. My mission is therefore aimed at discovering his views on the recent developments in the world as well as reviewing matters of common interest. I briefed him on the prevailing situation in Cameroon where President Paul Biya has the situation totally under control. As for the democratic process that is being reinforced after the multipartite legislative and presidential elections, the culminating point will be holding nationwide consultations. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Minister, the Anglophone province people have met on holding these national consultations. Is there anything special that needs some clarifications?

[Oyono] Our Anglophone compatriots have decided to meet because there are trends that are emerging from this community. The great majority of our Anglophone compatriots—and this, since the 20 May 1972 revolution that created the united state—had decided to remain within the union. But we also have trends that advocate secession, or the return to a federative state. Well, this meeting is a good thing because it will enable them to hold consultations. As I told you, the great majority are for the union. [passage omitted]

Guinea

Opposition Leader Rejects Political Alliances

AB0504144293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Text] I am prepared to serve any other head of state as head of the Armed Forces. This statement was made yesterday by Guinean President General Lansana Conte in the presence of the leader of the Union of Democratic Forces [UFD], Oury Bah, who gave a news conference after his audience. Ben Daouda Sylla sends this report from Conakry:

[Begin Sylla recording] There is now a change of method in the Palace of Nations in Conakry. After audiences, political leaders will now make simple statements that will not be censured. This assurance was given the leader of the UFD yesterday. But he asked the government to respect human rights and convene a sovereign national conference, which is the only means to fight against the dangers of political confusion. For Oury Bah, the head of state avoided almost all the issues, limiting himself to making short sentences like: Even if someone takes over power today, I have strong relations and I can do everything to topple him. Here is another sentence by Gen. Conte quoted by Oury Bah: I am a general and ready to serve any other head of state, but as head of the Armed Forces.

The head of state, who also held discussions with the secretary general of the Renovated Party of Guinean Patriots, is currently studying the creation of a consensus committee of personalities that will spell out conditions for transition in Guinea. [end recording]

I invite you now to listen to an excerpt from the statement made by UFD leader Oury Bah, who told Ben Daouda Sylla that UFD is pulling out from all alliances.

[Begin Bah recording] Since last November, UFD has pulled out from all existing political alliances because we believe that there is confusion in the current situation: We do not know who are opponents and who are not; neither do we know whom they are opposed to or why? That is why UFD has deemed it necessary to go it alone

in order to maintain its credibility among the people and remain loyal to its pronouncements. Our watchword is: neither with the forum [not further identified] nor with the Opposition Democratic Convention. We feel we can best convey our message ourselves. When our country's political situation clears up, we could envisage positive actions in a broader forum with some of the political parties with which we now have contacts. Such actions will go beyond electioneering considerations, because what is fundamental to us is how to build Guinea. [end recording]

Liberia

Sawyer Submits 1993 Budget to ILA for Approval

AB0404221493 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Text] A budget of \$273.939 million covering the fiscal year January 1 to December 31 1993, has been submitted to the Interim Legislative Assembly [ILA] for its approval. The budget, if approved, is expected to be funded by revenue estimated at \$249.825 million, which is intended to satisfy the following major (?component) aims: wages and salaries, including pensions; [words indistinct] and agencies; Government of Liberia special commitments; foreign exchange; and subsidies to public corporations.

According to a letter dated March 29 1993 to the ILA, the bulk of the revenue is expected to be generated from taxes and international trade, which account for 13.9 percent of the total projected revenue and the Maritime Bureau which accounts for 44.3 percent. President Sawyer's letter further noted that the proposed expenditure program is made up of a revenue projection of \$79.225 million and currency gain of \$170.6 million, leaving a gap of \$24.114 million to be financed by additional tax yields.

Among the major component areas, the Ministry of Defense, which accounts for 12.9 percent of the total budget is the single largest expenditure item in the proposed budget, followed by the ministry of education, which accounts for 11.6 percent. The president stressed that the proposed budget for the Interim Government is intended to establish the basis for a democratically elected government for a sustainable economic recovery.

Meanwhile, President Sawyer has cautioned that the challenges before us are great and expressed optimism that future opportunities are equally good. He, therefore, called on the ILA to be bold, steadfast, firm, and courageous, honest, patriotic, and resolute in their determination to find a lasting solution to the country's economic problems, thereby, create a better future for ourselves and posterity.

Mali

Prime Minister Urges End to Student Demonstrations

AB0504173593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1525 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Statement by Prime Minister Younoussi Toure in Bamako on 5 April—live or recorded]

[Text] Malians, since this morning, several groups of Malian pupils and students have taken to the streets to commit acts of violence throughout Bamako, attacking civilians, setting fire to or burning public buildings, private residences, the headquarters of certain political parties, private organizations, and stealing official documents.

It appears clearly that these acts are premeditated. These acts of violence, aimed at the main symbols of the state: National Assembly, Ministry of Mines, Industry, and Energy; Headquarters of Economic Affairs, or on the symbols of certain political parties serving in the government: Headquarters of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali and the Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally, show that the demands of the pupils and students are no longer educational but rather political.

Malians, we are at a decisive turning point in the life of our young democracy. All patriots and sincere democrats must unite their strength to bar the road to those who are determined to use violence to achieve their political objectives. By approving the Constitution, our people have marked their willingness, once and for all, to hand over power only through the polls. I am appealing to all the compatriots who have struggled for the restoration of freedom and social justice in our country to bar the road to anarchy and attempts to destabilize the Republic and our democratic experiment.

During today's events, the security forces were mobilized to defend the republican order and to protect persons and goods. On this occasion, certain demonstrators were caught in the act. They will be tried immediately to account for their acts. Legal action will be taken against those who are the brains behind these demonstrations. I am appealing to the inhabitants, to the city of Bamako and the whole country, to be calm and avoid any acts of retaliation. Those who think Mali has not changed and want to repeat what happened in March 1991 by plunging our country into civil war and blood-bath are mistaken and will find this out at their own expense.

The whole nation must be mobilized to restore a climate of peace and security, which is indispensable for the construction of our country. Long live democracy! Long live the Republic! Thank you.

Council Holds Emergency Session

AB0504220593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2045 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held an emergency session today at the meeting hall of the General Secretariat of the government at Koulouba under the chairmanship of His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konare, president of the Republic. The item featured on the agenda was the situation prevailing in Bamako, where several groups of university and other students took to the streets to commit acts of violence and assault people, ransack and set fire to the National Assembly; cars belonging to members of Parliament, ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps; the Ministry of Mines, Industries, and Energy; the National Directorate of Economic Affairs where the records of the External Trade Division were either destroyed or carried away.

City halls and a number of agencies were also set on fire. Also ransacked were the headquarters of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali and the Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally; the private residences of the president of the Republic and some Cabinet members (?as well) as the Ministry of National Education; and various offices of the Jamana cooperative, the Jamana Cultural Center, LES ECHOS newspaper, the Jamana Printing House [all four belonging to President Konare]. Several vehicles were also damaged.

In the wake of these violent demonstrations, one death was reported for which the causes have yet to be determined and 25 people have been injured among the demonstrators, one of whom was hit by a bullet shot from a shotgun in the crowd. On the side of the security forces, about 20 people have also been injured. [passage omitted]

Faced with this situation, and with a view to restoring law and order, the government has decided upon the following measures: the temporary closure of all schools within the Bamako district, the prosecution of all demonstrators caught in the act, the opening of a judicial inquiry, and the tightening of security. The government reaffirms the need to mobilize the whole nation to safeguard peace and democracy.

Nigeria

Official Denies Oil Subsidy Removal

AB0404161793 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 31 Mar 93

[Text] The secretary of information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukumerije, has described the report of the removal of subsidy on oil products as false. The secretary, on behalf of the Transitional Council, appealed to the press to desist from speculations that raise false alarms:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] The secretary of information, Comrade Chukumerije, has emphasized the need for correct pricing of fuel in order to check the smuggling of the product across the nation's borders. He said in Abuja today that the Transitional Council is worried about the activities of petroleum smugglers in the northern part of the country and noted that the prolonged scarcity of fuel in petrol stations is the handy work of smugglers and middlemen.

While pointing out that smuggling is caused by the low price of oil, the Transitional Council said independent marketers are asking the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] to clear this anomaly by fixing the correct price for petrol. The information secretary said that in spite of the increase in the supply of petrol to the Kaduna area from 20 tankers to 25, the scarcity of petrol has persisted. The Transitional Council also noted that motorists now willingly pay 70 naira for a jerry can of petrol, instead of the official price of 15 naira. [end recording]

Senegal

Diouf Takes Oath of Office 3 Apr

AB0304190993 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT
3 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Dakar, April 3 (AFP) - Abdou Diouf took the oath of office here Saturday [3 April] to begin his third term as Senegalese president after his February 21 election victory.

Following tradition, Prime Minister Habib Thiam immediately tendered his government's resignation, and Diouf refused the offer, asking him to stay on until legislative elections on May 9. [passage omitted]

Diouf Announces Revision of Electoral Code /

AB0504200593 Paris AFP in French 1950 GMT
3 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Dakar, 3 Apr (AFP)—Senegalese President Abdou Diouf announced today in Dakar the revision of the electoral code and at the same time called on "patriotic and progressive forces of Senegal for sincere unity and active solidarity." In a "message to the nation" broadcast on radio and television on the eve of the 33rd anniversary of Senegal's independence, President Diouf said that the revision of the electoral code was aimed at "making for a more rapid proclamation of results" and that it will go into effect before the legislative election of 9 May.

He did not detail the contents of the amendments, but said that the amendments will concern the "regulations

governing the operations and decisionmaking process of the national vote counting commission." "A bill will be tabled at the national assembly next week after consultations with the political parties," he added.

The commission, comprising one representative from each of the eight candidates at the 21 February presidential election and entrusted with publishing the results, was for three weeks unable to agree on its operations and its role. The Constitutional Council, the highest judicial body in Senegal, had to step in and take over.

"And yet the aim assigned to the electoral code was laudable ...to ensure the greatest transparency ... but to entrust a decisionmaking authority by consensus to representatives of candidates, is to underestimate the ambitions and weaknesses inherent in human nature," Mr. Diouf said.

The revision of the electoral code, adopted in 1992 by all the political parties, will mainly be on the appointment of three judges within the commission who will have the full powers to approve the results, reliable sources point out. [passage omitted]

Wade Reacts to Reform Plan

LD0504203693 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Minister of State Abdoulaye Wade reacted a moment ago to the announcement of the electoral code reform, made two days ago by President Diouf. This reform, let me remind you, proposes among other things the appointment of three judges instead of one within the commission for the counting of votes. As you will hear, Wade agrees on the principle, but on condition that these magistrates are selected in consultation with the opposition:

[Wade] The problem lies not so much in the number of magistrates as in the confidence one can have in these magistrates. So, it is not so important that the government might propose that this time there should be three magistrates instead of one, or 10 magistrates—it is all much the same, because if the government can find one magistrate devoted to its cause, it can also find 10, 20, 30, or 40; this is not the problem.

So I would propose that we call upon three magistrates or three arbitrators, but that they should not be designated by the government. I asked that one arbitrator be designated by 50 percent of the party in power; that in the camp of the opposition also, we should [words indistinct], that is to say that the arbitrator should be designated by one or two parties representing at least 50 percent of the opposition, calculated according to the showing in the last general elections [passage indistinct].

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